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MORE ON U.S. REJECTION OF TEST MORATORIUM

PRAVDA Editorial

PM031618 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Time To Lose"]

[Text] Peace has been maintained in Europe for more than 4 decades. This is to socialism's inestimable credit and is the common success of other peace-loving states and all forces of reason.

It should, however, be clearly seen that a threat to the cause of peace persists. Despite all the USSR's efforts, there is virtually no positive progress at the talks on such a cardinal question of war and peace as the curbing of the arms race and the reudction of nuclear arsenals. A major step is needed to overcome the deadlock at the talks. It is the Soviet leadership's conviction that the ending of nuclear tests, above all by the Soviet Union and the United States, but also by all other nuclear powers, could be such a step. The CPSU and the Soviet state attach paramount significance to solving this task.

Ending nuclear tests means paving the most real way to halting the arms race, for without such tests it is impossible either to improve or the create [sozdavat] new types of nuclear weapons. The ending of tests would open up the possibility of overcoming the deadlock in the whole nuclear disarmament process. The tremendous political and moral significance of such a move can hardly be overestimated.

The Soviet Union advanced an initiative of exceptional importance in 1985: As of the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. How difficult it was to take that step can be seen, for example, from the fact that we took it unilaterally and under conditions of continuing tension in the international arena. But the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet state displayed the political will and took that step because it was confident that that decision would be supported by the Soviet people, who sincerely strive for peace. We also knew that the USSR's actions would be supported by other peoples because they accord with their most vital interests.

And, indeed, the Soviet country's good initiative met with understanding and approval everywhere. Very broad sections of the world's population regarded the Soviet leadership's step as irrefutable confirmation that the USSR has no intention other than to put an end to the policy of nuclear confrontation. In the well-known statement of 15 January this year, the Soviet Union advanced a specific, realistic program to eliminate nuclear weapons from the planet. The USSR extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions to 31 March this year.

What is more, it was announced that the USSR would not carry out nuclear explosions even after 31 March, if the United States did likewise. Our country urged the United States to follow its example so as to make the moratorium permanent and eternal.

Washington's reply is well known. Ignoring the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind and even disregarding the position of broad sections of the American people, the U.S. Administration hurriedly carried out a nuclear explosion in Nevada. These actions can only be viewed as a demonstrative challenge to the world community. The U.S. ruling circles have shown once again that they value above all else the self-seeking interests of military-industrial magnates who are making fantastic profits out of the arms race unleashed by them. Certain U.S. circles absolutely refuse to realize that strong-arm methods do not work in our age and, in terms of a country such as the USSR, are simply absurd.

With regard to the arguments of those opposed to ending nuclear testing, they are far-fetched and do not stand up to criticism. No contrivances can disguise the fact that the American militarists need these tests simply to modernize their existing nuclear weapons and create [sozdaniye] new ones, including for use in space.

In this situation the Soviet Union has once again convincingly demonstrated its desire to alter the course of events for the better. Speaking on television 29 March, the Soviet leader stated his willingness to meet with the U.S. President in the immediate future to urgently discuss one question only -- the question of nuclear tests. The great positive response which this speech has aroused in all corners of the earth once again confirms that world public opinion regards the USSR's actions as fully corresponding to the peoples' aspirations.

The worth of statements on the readiness to eliminate nuclear weapons which have been made more than once by the White House is now being determined not in words but in practice. If Washington really has such a desire, then now is the very time to prove it by acting. The Soviet Union hopes that the President, his closest associates, and Congress will once again consider our proposal.

As yet, unfortunately, all that is coming out of Washington are reports on the preparation of a new nuclear explosion at the Nevada test range. Does this mean that the U.S. Administration intends to spurn the chance given to it once again by the Soviet Union? The question also arises of how one is to treat those statements made by the head of the U.S. Administration at the Geneva summit meeting? Does Washington understand that by its present actions it is taking upon itself the entire responsibility for the future course of events?

If matters continue to move in the same direction the Soviet Union will be forced to resume tests, because it cannot waive either its own security or the security of its allies.

In a situation where the world is at the stage of crucial decisions, the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is particularly clearly perceived by all mankind. "We," M.S. Gorbachev said, "will not abandon our course aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, a course very clearly reaffirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Fulfilling the will of its people, the Soviet state will continue to increase its efforts to ensure universal security. We will do this by interacting with all countries and their peoples."

The Soviet Union is filled with determination to continue its persistent, painstaking work to implement its integrated program to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe and create a safe world. And we know that in this noble cause the peoples of the world will be with us.

Shishlin Comments

LD032302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Interview with Nikolay Shishlin, head of advisory group to CPSU Central Committee Secretariat by Klaus-Juergan Fischer, Voice of GDR Moscow correspondent; Shishlin speaks in Russian with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, published today, that the Soviet Union is maintaining its proposal that the USSR and the United States should immediately introduce a joint moratorium on all nuclear tests.

The offer to meet the U.S. President as soon as possible in Rome, London, or another European capital to negotiate these questions also remains in effect. In his talk yesterday with the Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Mikhail Gorbachev suggested the possible choice of Vienna as the scene of the special summit. Our Moscow correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer had a talk in this connection with the head of the advisory group to the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, Nikolay Shishlin:

[Fischer] What are the reasons for the proposal to U.S. President Reagan to meet as soon as possible to negotiate the question of a nuclear weapon test moratorium?

[Shishlin] The main task is tc achieve a change toward trust. This change toward trust cannot be achieved through words but only through deeds. A deed which could easily be effective and at the same time would carry weight would be to stop all nuclear weapon tests. Both through international control measures and through the own national means of the United States and USSR, the maintenance of the moratorium could be verified with a 100 percent guarantee. The significance of such a step for the international climate can hardly be exaggerated. We could enter a completely new dimension with room for maneuvering toward further construction solutions.

[Fischer] Mikhail Gorbachev said at the 27th CPSU Congress that there are circles in the United States that want to make the Soviet Union close the door to negotiations. Would you include the intransigent U.S. attitude on the moratorium question and the demonstrative explosion of a further nuclear charge in March in such attempts?

[Shishlin] You are absolutely right. It is true that the United States would like to create the conditions in various directions under which it would be simply too complicated to achieve sensible compromises because the movement to a sensible compromise can only be bilateral. But I believe that it is worth also mentioning that the Soviet Union has strong nerves, and the strategic line of the Soviet Union to strengthen peace, and to ensure international security is not a fluctuating one but a long-term policy. I do not believe that the Soviet Union will lack self-control, patience, persistence, or goodwill to overcome this cold wind that blows today from Washington.

[Fischer] But will the Soviet Union now slam the door if there is another explosion of a nuclear charge in the United States, despite all the international protests?

[Shishlin] No. The Soviet Union will, of course, keep open the door for negotiations, for dialogue with the United States. I am convinced that there are in the United States political circles that are even further right than the President, even if it is difficult to be further right than Reagan. These circles want the continuation of the nuclear tests in the United States to be the shove that leads to the dialogue between the the USSR and the United States being interrupted for a long time. It seems to me, however, that objectively not only the USSR, but the United States is also interested in continuing the Soviet-American dialogue. I therefore believe that the U.S. nuclear tests and the position now adopted by the administration are not Washington's last word.

[Fischer] The Soviet Union has made it clear that it will have to resume its nuclear tests if the United States, despite all the protests throughout the world, explodes another nuclear charge.

[Shishlin] Well, if the United States continues its series of nuclear tests, the USSR will have no alternative but to resume its tests. What is important however, is above all that the Soviet Union has made its choice for a complete stop to all nuclear tests in the world. We will continue to stick to that.

The resumption of nuclear tests would not mean that this problem would then be pushed to one side. No, the Soviet Union will always return to this problem, because without solving this problem the improvement of the political climate in the world is unthinkable.

[Fischer] In the United States there have been attempts to insinuate that the Soviet Union wanted to replace the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States agreed on in Geneva with its proposal for a special summit on the question of the nuclear test moratorium in Europe. What can one say about that?

[Shishlin] As far as the Soviet-American summit in the United States is concerned, this question remains open. The Soviet Union is interested in this meeting, but the Soviet Union is of the opinion that it must not be a cosmetic meeting, not a meeting to resume acquaintance, but a meeting to discuss the fundamental problems connected with international security. So, much will now depend on how the U.S. position on the content of this meeting develops. Such a meeting is necessary.

Sukhin Cites Gorbachev

LD031645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Concern Over the State of Soviet-U.S. Relations," -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The answers of Mikhail Gorbachev CPSU Central Committee General Secretary to the Algerian weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE were published today. I would like to draw your attention to some evaluations of the international situation contained in this interview at this meeting, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department said. He spoke today in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative in particular focused attention on Mikhail Gorbachev's words to the effect that the conclusion between the Soviet Union and the United States of an agreement on the cessation of nuclear explosions would have an enormous real significance because it would be a barrier to perfecting nuclear weapons and to creating new forms of them.

Although we immediately heard a negative statement in response to the new address by the Soviet leader to the President of the United States, we nevertheless hope that both the President and his immediate circles and the Congress will still consider this proposal.

Hundreds of states and peoples live in the world and want a better life. The leaders of the USSR and the United States bear the responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace not only for their own, but also for all other peoples, Valery Sukhin stressed.

U.S. Breaks Word

LD032253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Talk by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. As you know, the treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests on the ground, under water, and in space was signed by the United States.

The treaty was concluded in Moscow in 1963 and its participants expressed the determination, and I quote: to strive to achieve for all time the halting of all nuclear weapon test explosions and to continue talks for this purpose. That was the promise. Yet again the United States gave its word in 1969 when it signed the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, which reaffirms the promise of 1963.

The value of the word given by the United States and of how much it is worth is in question. One could continue this parade of promises up to the present day. Recently the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference reiterated ritually: For the United States a ban on tests remains a goal that is due to be achieved at the appropriate time, but he did not specify the time. Twenty-three years have elapsed since the first promise, and 17 years have passed since the second. Moreover, these promises should be regarded as legal commitments. When will this appropriate time be? Is it not receding to infinity?

The White House statement on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's television speech of 29 March opens with a complaint about the difficulty of verification. But we also are in favor of verification. However, the fact is that from the technical viewpoint, monitoring and verification have ceased to be a problem.

Recently a work was brought out on this subject, prepared by a staff member of the Stockholm International Peace Problems Research Institute. The book is entitled "Verification: How Much is Enough?" [by Allan S. Krass] It tells of the quite superlative technical facilities for detection and monitoring, and draws the conclusion that the main obstacle is a political one -- that is, the absence of the desire and will, which is aggravated by psychological obstacles. It says that to get out of this impasse it is necessary to cooperate for the achievement of some common goal. As the book says, this inverse relationship and this interrelationship shows that disarmament and trust go hand in hand.

Indeed, we have invited the United States to cooperate in overcoming the evil logic of the armaments race, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. We invite the United States to follow our example and to make the moratorium on tests everlasting.

But it seems that the Pentagon has a timetable for explosions. There are 16 scheduled for this year; let the world be indignant, let legal commitments be broken -- explosions are more important for the United States.

Administration 'Forced To Maneuver'

LD031815 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: Is it possible to reach such a limit of cynicism as to claim that continuing nuclear arms testing... strengthens international security and even prevents a proliferation of nuclear weapons? It turns out that it is possible. It is precisely such claims that are contained in a letter published here of Frank Guffney, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defence, addressed to Edward Markey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives. The congressman turned to the Pentagon for explanations of the administration's stand on the issue of a general and complete ban on nuclear arms testing.

This problem is now in the foreground of political life in the USA as a result of the initiative of the Soviet Union, which has introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Broad U.S. public circles have come out in support of the Soviet proposal and demanded that the U.S. Administration follow the USSR's example. Under the pressure of such sentiments the U.S. House of Representative has recently adopted a resolution urging the While House to open talks immediately with the aim of concluding a treaty of a general and complete prohibition of nuclear arms testing.

Considering these sentiments, the U.S. Administration, which is building up the arms race for the benefit of the military-industrial complex, is forced to manoeuvre. Its representatives claim that they are in general for such a treaty, yet not now, but some time in the future -- the more distant future the better. This theme is echoed in the above-mentioned letter from the representative of the Pentagon. It is the long-term aim of the United States, the letter said, to conclude a treaty on general and complete prohibition of nuclear arms testing. After paying lip service to that lofty aim, the author of the letter returns to its Pantagon positions. So far, it said, nuclear testing is necessary, since its termination would allegedly lead to a swift build up of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers in order to "make sure that these weapons are efficient. [no closing quotation mark as received]

One cannot help being amazed by such a distorted logic of the high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration, which is using sordid methods in order to confuse public and carry on nuclear testing at all costs and at an even higher rate. Thus, right after the underground blast of a nuclear device in a Nevade test range on March 23, the White House was in a hurry to announce a forthcoming new nuclear blast. As American experts and the press admit, this testing is connected above all with the feverish build up of its arsenals of the latest nuclear weapons by the USA and the "star wars" programme. It is not accidental that the draft military budget of the USA for the 1987 fiscal year provides for a 24 per cent increase, as compared with the current year, in appropriation on research to create new nuclear arms systems alone. This, as the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS points out, makes the growth of spending on these aims very swift. On top of that, as the "TIME" weekly says, big additional sums are granted to the Pentagon under "covert articles." Such covert appropriations on research, development and purchase of secret weapons increased from 892 million dollars in 1981 to 8.6 billion dollars planned for next fiscal year, the journal stresses.

Adelman Remarks Criticized

PM031507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "K. Adelman Statement"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar -- Despite the world public's persistent damands to Washington to accede to the USSR's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions the Reagan administration intends to continue nuclear tests. This was confirmed in an interview given to AP by K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA].

"By means of nuclear tests we should guarantee the maximum reliability of nuclear weapons," he stated. It is common knowledge that the theme of verifying the "reliability" of the U.S. nuclear potential is a propaganda ploy used to camouflage Washington's unwillingness to end nuclear explosions.

According to the U.S. press, this position taken by the administration is connected primarily with plans to modernize and build up the nuclear arsenals and also with the "star wars" program. During the interview, Adelman hinted that the tests at the Nevada range are aimed specifically at creating [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear warheads.

The U.S. ACDA director again put forward absurd fabrications about alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union of treaties signed by it in the arms limitation sphere. However, Adelman's own comments show who has actually chosen the path of violating and undermining the joint Soviet-U.S. accords in this sphere. For example, the administration representative bluntly stated that Washington is considering the question of expanding its nuclear submarine fleet in such a way as to exceed the limitations imposed by the SALT II treaty on the number of strategic missiles with multiple warheads.

'Restraint' Not Infinite

PM040848 Moscow NOVYE VREMYA in Russian No. 12, 21 Mar 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Lev Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Defense Committee Disarmament Commission: "USSR-United States: Mutual Examples Are Needed"]

[Excerpts] Now that a real possibility of ending the madness of the arms race is being opened up, new tasks are facing not only governments but also the peoples' movement for peace: They must define their position, elaborate forms and consistency of actions, and begin to act. The peace champions' unity of purpose also gives rise to a common approach to achieving it. This is the chief thing. Of course, owing to the complexity of the problems of war and peace and the multifarious compostion of the movement of peace-loving forces, its members have different viewpoints on how the disarmament process should proceed. But one difference here is of a fundamental nature.

Many peace champions in the West believe that it is necessary to begin with the USSR's unilateral disarmament. Why? Because they sincerely hope that the United States will without fail follow the Soviet example, and then the way to general and complete disarmament will be clear. Moreover, representatives of certain antiwar organizations have repeatedly assured us that, if the Washington administration and NATO do not immediately meet the USSR halfway, then the fighters for peace will make them do so by their mass actions.

On 15 January 1986, guided by the desire to take one more practical step in the context of the program to rid the planet of nuclear weapons by the beginning of the next millennium, the USSR extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions by 3 months. This moratorium would continue in force if Washington followed it. However, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger at once declared that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions was unacceptable to the American side. Moreover, in its reply to the new Soviet initiative as a whole Washington in fact displayed a negative attitude to the very idea of eliminating nuclear weapons.

Only Together

An example from recent history is significant in this connection -- the U.S. Administration's attitude toward the Soviet-American joint statement on agreed principles of disarmament talks (1961). Soon after President Nixon entered the White House in 1969, the USSR proposed resuming the talks on general and complete disarmament on the basis of the statement.

But the U.S. President refused. Recalling that period, the well-known U.S. scientist and public figure C. Price says that, astounded at that refusal, he turned for an explanation to F. Ikle, then director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. "I was even more astounded," Price points out, "When Doctor Ikle, that product of the military-industrial complex, told me I was naive: We never intended to take the agreed statement seriously. It was simply propaganda to counter Russian propaganda!" Not satisfied with that reply, Price tried to get an explanation from W. Foster, who headed the agency at the time the joint statement was drawn up. This is what he replied: "Jack Kennedy and I were sincere in our support for the aims of the statement that was being drawn up," but after the USSR agreed to those aims, "our most difficult negotiations were not with the Russians but with the Pentagon."

The present situation must not repeat that described by Price. The Soviet-American joint statement in Geneva last November must not be regarded as a new model of a U.S. propaganda concession. The American public and sober-minded circles in Washington still have to deal a serious rebuff to the U.S. forces (and they are the same forces as 15 years ago) which oppose the practical realization of the provisions of the Geneva statement and the concept set forth once again at the 27th CPSU Congress of curtailing the nuclear arms race, eliminating nuclear arms, and preventing the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union cannot endlessly display unilateral restraint, particularly with regard to nuclear tests. If the United States and its allies continue to totally ignore examples of our country's love of peace and, moreover, respond to them by stepping up the arms race, the Soviet Union will be faced with the need to take countermeasures to ensure its security and that of its allies.

It is still not too late to avoid a new twise to the arms race spiral. At the same time, the antiwar movements do not have so much time left at their disposal to change the present situation with the help of such vigorous mass actions as forced the United States in the recent past to abandon its planned deployment of neutron bombs in Western Europe.

Chervov on Test Ban

LD021830 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, directorate chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, by unidentified correspondent, date and place not given; live or recorded -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Correspondent] Nikolay Fedorovich, as we know, a routine nuclear blast was carried out in Nevada on 22 March. The press have reported that new tests are being prepared. That is, it is clear that the U.S. Administration is refusing to cease nuclear tests. At the same time Washington declares that the United States has allegedly fallen behind the USSR in this sphere and, therefore, must continue its tests. What can you say about this?

[Chervov] Such statements by the leaders of the U.S. Administration do not accord with reality. Facts show that the United States has carried out more nuclear blasts than all the world's nuclear powers put together. Compared with the USSR, the United States has carried out approximately one-third more nuclear blasts. And the United States has carried out more nuclear blasts in each individual environment -- in the atmosphere, under the ground, and under water.

If one looks at the situation over the past 2 years, the picture here is thus: In 1984, the United States and the USSR carried out approximately equal numbers of tests of nuclear weapons; in 1985, the United States carried out 18 nuclear blasts while the USSR, before the introduction of the moratorium, that is, before 6 August, carried out only 9 nuclear blasts, and 2 of these were for peaceful aims -- thus, virtually only half the number. These are the statistics. As you can see, there can be no question of any falling behind by the United States in this sphere. On the contrary, during the time that the moratorium has been in operation, the gap in favor of the United States has increased even further. Therefore, those who say that the United States has allegedly fallen behind the USSR would in fact like to secure this position for the United States in which they should and would have the opportunity to continue nuclear tests, to create new types of nuclear weapons, to build up nuclear arsenals, and thus initiate a nuclear arms race. The real reason for the unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to renounce nuclear blasts lies in its wish to destroy the military balance in its own favor. It is precisely toward this that the program of creating [sozdaniye] nuclear charges for various purposes for space-strike weapons according to the "star wars" plan and also the programs for creating [sozdaniye] and deploying new strategic armaments -- in particular the ballistic missiles MX, Trident II, and Midgetman -- are aimed. There are simply no other reasons. Such is the truth.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

ESTIMATES OF SOVIET TESTS CONTAIN 'FALSE DATA'

LD040542 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on Wednesday that the CIA had changed its estimates of the yield of Soviet nuclear explosions on which the alleged violations of the 1974 threshold test ban treaty had been long based. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov comments:

It's not for the first time that the American allegations against the Soviet Union with regard to observance of arms control treaties appear to be absolutely groundless. The USSR strictly observes all obligations taken. This fully applies to the two treaties on nuclear blasts which were signed by the leaders of the USSR and the United States in the mid-seventies and which were never ratified by the United States.

Here is what Roger Batzel, director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California said in a written testimony to Congress: Based on our assessment of the relationship between yield and seismetic magnitude for the Soviet test site and the pattern of Soviet testing, we have concluded that the Soviets appear to be observing a yield limit. Roger Batzel said. Now the CIA itself is compelled to admit that it's previous estimates of the yield of Soviet explosions were too high. This means that the accusations against the USSR were based on false data.

It's not difficult to understand what were the reasons for spreading the anti-Soviet allegations which were completely groundless. By doing so, the American policymakers have been blocking for a decade the ratification by the United States of the treaties on the limitation of nuclear explosions signed in 1974 and 1976. In fact, there is no problem whatsoever regarding the strict control of a nuclear test ban as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. The USSR is open to control.

The Soviet Union has not held a nuclear explosion, either military or peaceful, since last 6 August when it declared a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and asked the United States to join it in a total test ban. The moratorium expired on 31 March, but the Soviet Union will refrain from conducting tests if the United States does the same.

In case a Soviet-American test ban agreement is concluded, all methods of verification will be used to ensure a most reliable control. The USSR is prepared to accept any control procedure, including on-site inspection. The only thing needed now to solve the issue is Washington's readiness to meet Moscow halfway so as to make jointly the first and very important step toward nuclear disarmament.

U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVE EXAMINED

PM031324 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko: "Command of the Times"]

[Text] More than 2 months ago, on 15 January 1986, our country put forward a program of universal security through disarmament. The 27th CPSU Congress defined the struggle to implement that program as the central direction of the USSR foreign policy. The heart of the Soviet program, as the message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar states, is the plan for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons with a ban on space strike arms. All the world's peoples greeted the Soviet proposals with optimism.

As was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress, in the American message "positive statements are submerged in various kinds of provisos, 'linkages,' and 'conditions' which in fact block the resolution of fundamental questions of disarmament."

It is known that individual responsible representatives of the U.S. Administration make various references in the mass media to allegedly vague aspects of individual sections of the Soviet statement. It has even been candidly stated that the United States cannot stop developing SDI.

It is becoming obvious that the USSR's humane course is countered by a fundamentally different U.S. course based on a desire to turn space into a military bridgehead from which it would be possible to achieve supremacy and dictate American will to all mankind by using space strike weapons. The Pentagon's allegation that the USSR long ago developed [razrabotat] space weapons and has them in orbit is far from the truth. At the present time neither the USSR nor the United States has weapons in space. A dangerous stage for mankind could come about if strike means are put into space to hit targets in space or on the earth from space, or if means are established on earth to hit space targets. It is this that would signify the start of a space arms race.

The Soviet leadership adopted a decision to extend by 3 months the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and, after the expiry of that time, until the first nuclear explosion in the United States. By that humane act our party and government gave the American side extra time to realistically assess the situation which had taken shape in the world. But the United States, ignoring the will of the peoples, threw down an insolent challenge to mankind and conducted a nuclear explosion in Nevada.

Reports are coming from the United States, from Washington, that the U.S. Administration is allocating more and more funds to arms. In 1986, spending on the SDI program is increasing 80 percent, and the programs to create MX and Midgetman missiles, Trident submarines, and B-1 bombers are in full swing. [People on the other side of the ocean are now speaking increasingly frequently is to be guided in its foreign policy.] What kind of concept is this? It is none other than the granting of rights to the U.S. Administration to interfere on a global scale in the affairs of other sovereign states. To put it more simply -- to conduct overt and covert subversive operations against governments not to U.S. liking, to prepare and carry out undeclared wars against such states, and to implement a policy of state terrorism. The whole purport of "globalism" consists in achieving world supremacy on the basis of militant anti-Sovietism and struggle against states pursuing a policy not to U.S. liking. The latest example of this policy is the undisguised U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya. It is time to realize at last that the times are different now and that the sovereign rights of peoples and states, of medium and small countries cannot be disregarded. The opinion of states and peoples cannot be ignored now. At the 40th UN General Assembly Session, 151 states voted for a resolution calling for the arms race in space to be prevented. The United States abstained from voting for that resolution.

The Soviet Union has proposed to the world's countries and peoples that they enter the 3d millennium without nuclear arms and without "star wars." We also consider it a perfectly realistic task to get rid of all chemical weapons completely in this century. To ban the development and creation of weapons based on new physical principles. It is a question of weapons which have never been used before -- beam, radio wave, subsonic, and genetic weapons. Peace can be preserved, but space can be used only for peaceful purposes. This is the demand of the times, and there is no other alternative. Over to the U.S. Administration.

WHITE HOUSE SEEKING ASAT TEST BAN REPEAL

PM031313 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "White House Demand"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar -- Displaying utter reluctance to make real progress in the arms limitation sphere, the White House has demanded of Congress the "speediest lifting" of the ban on tests of ASAT antisatellite weapons. This demand is contained in a special statement published by the White House. The lifting of the ban, it states, "will enable us to bring the ASAT program up to operational readiness."

As is known, under the decision adopted by Congress last year, the Pentagon is prohibited from testing antisatellite weapons against real targets in space. That decision, approved on the initiative of sober-minded legislators under pressure from American and world public demands, was adopted with a view to helping to prevent the militarization of space and promoting progress at the arms control talks. Moreover, literally the other day the influential Congressmen L. Aspin and G. Brown called on the Untited States to end the ASAT program altogether. Right from the start the stand taken by Congress was given a hostile reception by the White House and the Pentagon, which, as confirmed once again by this statement, would like to have unlimited freedom of action to realize their very dangerous plans, including plans for the militarization of space. According to expert assessments, the ASAT pogram is of "value" to the Washington administration, in particular, because it is in essence one of the key elements of the "Stragegic Defense Initiative" which the United States is now developing at an accelerated pace.

PRAVDA REPORTS CEMA COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS, AGREEMENTS

PM031448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 26-27 March. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also the SFRY participated in it.

The committee concentrated its attention on questions connected with implementing the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, on improving the committee's activity, and on implementing the resolutions of the 41st (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CEMA Session and the CEMA Executive Committee's corresponding decisions and outlines specific measures to fulfill them.

It was pointed out that in the last 5-year plan scientific and technical cooperation embraced important new spheres of physical production and drew into its sphere a large number of new scientific research organization and scientists and specialists of the CEMA countries.

Devoting great attention to promoting the accelerated development of science and technology in the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia, the committee examined the progress in implementing the agreements, programs, and plans for the development of science and technology in those countries for the period through 1990.

The committee examined the general detailed program of the CEMA countries' cooperation for 1986-1990 in the sphere of conserving and imporving the environment and the associated retional utilization of natural resources.

General agreements were signed on multilateral cooperation in the sphere of new materials and techniques for producing and processing them and in the sphere of biotechnology.

The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and constructive comradely cooperation.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MEXICO FOR IPU MEETINGS

LD022143 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City April 3 TASS -- A delegation of the parliamentary group in the USSR, headed by the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Deputy Chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR Avgust Voss, has arrived here. It will take part in meetings of the 75th Interparliamentary Conference and meetings of other bodies of the Interparliamentary Union.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. UN BUDGET, PAYMENTS

Perez de Cuellar Cited

PM031327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "United Nations"]

[Text] New York, 25 Mar -- UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has stated that the nonpayment by a number of UN member-states, including the United States, of their annual fees to that major international organization's budget may have political consequences. What is actually involved, he said, is those countries' attitude toward the UN Charter. Speaking to members of San Diego City's Foreign Relations Council, the UN secretary general stressed that the U.S. debt to the United Nations had already reached $80 million.

U.S. at 'War'

LD032307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration arbitrarily has ceased paying fees, which are due from the United States, for the work of the United Nations center on Transnational Corporations [TNC]. This has been reported by Peter Hansen, the center's director. Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone;

As is known, the present U.S. Administration is continually talking about some noble mission of the TNC in the developing world; about the fact that they are all but the only carriers of scientific knowledge, advanced technology, and finance and are allegedly ready to share them generously with the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Studies being carried out by the UN center on TNC's completely demolish such claims. They prove that the Western, and most of all U.S., corporations are in reality parasitizing on the labor and natural resources of the states which have become free. But no one likes to be caught lying in this way. That is why Washington's boycott of the UN center on TNC's was not unexpected.

The question is a different one: How far can the impatience of the U.S. ruling circles be taken by their intolerance of the slightest manifestations of dissidence, be it in world politics or economics; by their haughty unwillingness to take into account the interests of other countries, if only in some way. The sanctions against the UN center for TNC's are by no means an exception. In response to the UNESCO criticism of the U.S. aggressive militarist course, Washington left this organization.

It refused to take into account the opinion of the International Court of Justice in The Hague when Nicaragua's complaint was examined there.

U.S. diplomacy also is not favoring individual members of the international community. To what, for instance, does their recent decision to reduce staffing levels of the UN missions of the Soviet Union and a number of other states amount? Among the developing countries -- and this was said openly -- only those states that vote at the United Nations together with Washington can count on a benevolent attitude and more importantly on U.S. aid.

Thus, comrades, the U.S. Administration's boycott of the UN center on TNC's is only an episode from the war it has declared against the United Nations organizations. But, as one can imagine, the prestige and the international authority of the United States itself will become the first victim in this war.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

LD031726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE have found a wide response not only in Algeria itself, but also far beyond its borders. The reason for this is that the problems touched on are so acute and so important. What is at stake is nothing more nor less than the prevention of nuclear war, which is a threat to the very existence of the human race.

As long ago as the beginning of this year -- which has been proclaimed International Year of Peace -- our country proposed a complete program for how the world might be made safer and how to rid the world of nuclear weapons, prevent an arms race in space, and seriously cut back conventional armaments. Talks on these questions are in progress; but as yet, they have made practically no headway. Moreover, no sooner do we take a step to meet the U.S. position than the United States takes a step back. Meanwhile, Washington is pressing ahead with the implementation of its hastily developed doctrine of neoglobalism -- from actions against Libya, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua to the new nuclear blasts in Nevada.

Faced with such a situation, what is one to do -- slam the door? It is not impossible that some of those who wish us no good are goading us to do just that. But to do so would be, at best, irresponsible; and, guided precisely by the sense of responsibility, our country has undertaken an important new peace initiative. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has appealed to Reagan to meet him in the very near future in one of the European capitals for urgent discussion on the question of stopping nuclear tests. This is in no way meant to replace the meeting in the United States agreed on in Geneva. It is more a matter of undertaking some major step to get the talks on reducing nuclear armaments -- on which agreement has been reached, also in Geneva -- out of deadlock. A cessation of nuclear explosions by the Soviet Union and the United States would not only block the development of ever more advanced nuclear weapons, but would also be a good example of joint responsible actions by the two great powers.

It is true that, as so often before, Washington is, so far, adopting a negative stance. Nonetheless, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the Algerian magazine, our hope is that the President, his closest advisers, and the Congress will give our proposal further thought. The Soviet Union does not regard the present situation as hopeless, and will, for its part, in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, do all in its power to promote healthier international relations, and will take real and practical steps to achieve this.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNESCO MEDIA CONFERENCE

LD031027 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen April 3 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yegeniy Kiselev:

The problems connected with the realization of a new international information order are in the focus of attention at the U.N. and UNESCO-sponsored roundtable discussions started here.

Representatives of about thirty nations, numerous observers from international non-government and professional organizations, information and communication experts and world press representatives are taking part. The participants exchanged views of the role and place of the mass media in today's world, of the journalists' responsibility and their part in promoting the development of their countries.

The speakers pointed to deepening inequality in the world information exchanges. The Western news services, it was stressed during the debate, were imposing on developing countries not only biased information, but also their concepts and ideas. Representatives of several countries drew attention to the fact that technological progress in the mass media facilitated in recent years the ever greater penetration of the West, specifically American television, into the daily life of developing and several Western European countries.

The new international information order, stressed Kaarle Nordenstreng, chairman of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), should contribute, in line with the UNESCO decisions, to strengthening cooperation and security and be built on generally recognized norms of international law.

The socialist countries, he stressed, were actively backing the activity of the United Nations and UNESCO directed at establishing a new international information order which would help strengthen the independence of developing nations and improve mutual understanding between the peoples.

In the current nuclear age, new approaches, a new way of thinking are required in that and in others of the foreign policy activity of the states.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS BERNE CSCE CONSULTATIONS

LD021208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Berne, 2 Apr TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Vykhodtsev reports:

Preparatory consultations began here today for the conference of the Helsinki process. It is to discuss a wide range of matters of cooperation in the field of developing contacts between people, institutions, and organizations of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These problems are directly linked with strengthening friendly relations between peoples, and so make a certain contribution to the cause of peace and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding.

The USSR accords exceptional importance to the development of the European process, was stressed once again at the 27th CPSU Congress. All the principles of interstate relations inscribed in the Helsinki Final Act are reflected in the USSR Constitution.

The countries of the socialist community taking part in the European process express the hope that the Berne conference of experts will take place in a constructive spirit. They consider that for success to be achieved faulty practice -- when individual states strive to foist on others their views and unacceptable concepts -- must be renounced.

SOVIET JOURNAL EXAMINES SECURITY IN ASIA

LD011635 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 1 TASS -- The concept of Asian security is called upon to respect in full measure the realities of the present nuclear-missile age, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS says. The Asian nations are seriously worried by Washington's plans to put together to the east and south of the Soviet Union a multilateral military-political alliance, like NATO in the West, and to establish in East and South Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, Washington Asian shores, a staging area for forward-based nuclear systems, similar to that in Western Europe and the Atlantic. About 350 American weapons are deployed at them and the territories of socialist and non-aligned countries of Asia are within their reach.

A quantitative and qualitative freeeze on nuclear weapons, consistently advocated by the Soviet Union, could become an effective step towards their reduction, the journal says. The initiative of the heads of state and government of six countries -- India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- formulated in their declaration in 1985, evoked much interest in Asian countries. The Soviet Union spoke highly of that initiative.

The socialist countries and many non-aligned nations of Asia are giving unconditional support to the constructive stand of the USSR at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, specifically to the Soviet proposal that agreement be reached on a complete ban on space strike weapons and on truly radical reductions in the nuclear armaments reaching each other's territories. The Asian countries are aware that the question of Asian security depends to a considerable extent on progress at those talks.

The Soviet concept of Asian security, which envisions a joint search for ways to ensure peace in Asia through pooling the efforts of all the states in the continent, big and small, with due regard for the experience accumulated by the Asian countries themselves and by nations in other continents, is a solid foundation for furthering understanding and cooperation among Asian states and for establishing a lasting peace in that region, the journal concludes.

SPOKESMAN ON POSSIBLE REAGAN-DOBRYNIN MEETING

LD031518 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] There has been a news conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists. A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, when asked about the possible meeting between a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee Anatoliy Dubrynin and President Reagan during his future trip to the United States, said that he did not rule out that issues connected to a future Soviet-American summit will be discussed in this or that forum. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the date of such a meeting was not of great importance to the USSR. It's not the date of the meeting but what the two sides will bring to the meeting that counts. The Soviet position is well known. The question is what the United States would bring to the summit.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD040804 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Thursday U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman at his request. During the conversation the sides discussed some questions connected with Soviet-American relations.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES AIMS OF BUSH MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD031755 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It was announced in Washington that George Bush, the U.S. vice president, is to visit from the 3d to the 12th of this month Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Bahrain, and Oman.

What brings the second ranking personality in the United States to the Middle East? A White House spokesman said, while explaining the aims of the visit, that one aim is to show the U.S. desire to assist in guaranteeing the security of this region. Yes, this is its logic! The White House, which has dealt a blow to sovereign Libya, is today interested in the security of the Arab countries. Washington is trying to depict itself as the guarantor of Arab security and to conceal the essence of its anti-Arab Middle Eastern policy with verbal statements. Thus it is possible to say that Bush's task is to try to calm the indignation stirred up in the Arab world not only by the open aggression of the United States itself against the Arabs, but also the piratical and thievish actions of its strategic ally, Israel.

Washington is also becoming anxious about the trend toward the development of relations between the USSR and the Gulf countries whose conviction in the firm policy of the USSR aimed at supporting the Arabs' just cause is growing. The myth of the so-called Soviet danger that Washington used to spread has burst like a soap bubble. Recently, Oman and the United Arab Emirates established diplomatic relations with the USSR. Some of the other Gulf countries have also expressed the desire to develop relations with the USSR as soon as possible. Reports from Washington say that among the main tasks of Bush's visit is to abort this trend.

There is another task for Bush that does not do him much honor: The United States does not find comfort in the independent anti-imperialist policy of the People's Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Therefore, U.S. supporters of neoglobalism have tried and continue to try to bring down the democratic leadership in the PDRY, which they dislike. They also tried to exploit the recent internal conflict, but they failed. Now, the U.S. vice president will, as one can conclude from his statements, attempt anew to influence the PDRY. It becomes clear from the U.S. media that in this Washington is wagering on stirring up differences between the PDRY and its neighboring Arab countries. The Arab countries have repeatedly noticed that tension, and at times conflict, follow the footsteps of the U.S. pilgrims. The U.S. vice president is not different from those pilgrims. Therefore, the Arabs should be on full alert.

FURTHER REACTION TO RECENT U.S.-LIBYAN CLASH

Arabs Unite Against U.S. Acts

LD301520 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Arab Unity -- Effective Weapon in Struggle for Durable Peace in the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Wasington's gangster action against the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah sparked off anger and outrage among broad circles of the international public. It touched off scathing denunciation also in all Arab countries without exception. The League of Arab Countries, whose council has recently ended its session in Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Morocco and many other countries stated their solidarity with the Jamahiriyah.

The communist and workers' parties of the Arab East issued a statement which emphasizes, among other things, that the U.S. aggression against Libya is unseverably linked with Israel's expansionist designs in the region and is aimed both against the Jamahiriyah and the entire Arab liberation movement.

The Arab East was not befuddled with the speculation by the U.S. Administration on Libya's alleged "complicity" in terrorist acts in Europe. The U.S. actions were described as an attempt to overthrow the regime unsuitable to the White House, the regime which steers an independent anti-imperialist course, firmly and consistently advocates a fair and lasting settlement in the Middle East, opposes the attempts by Tel Aviv and Washington to force imperialist and Zionist will on Arabs.

It is not by chance that the U.S. aggressive action was approved by Israel's Zionist ruling hierarchy. To undermine the unity of the Arab ranks and deal a blow to those forces in the Arab world which decisively oppose Washington's policy of neo-globalism and its imperial ambitions are a foremost purpose of the partners in the notorious anti-Arab strategic alliance. It is precisely within this framework that the shrill and malicious anti-Libyan campaign should be viewed, a campaign which was unleashed by the United States and mounted to the point of direct armed interference in Libya.

Washington, which would like to project himself [as received] in the eyes of the Arabs as a "peacemaker", was unmasked. It has become more obvious than ever before that one should not wait for the United States to bring just peace, that it took care, above all, of its own hegemonic interests and also of satifying the expansionist appetites of the Tel Aviv "hawks."

The unanimous condemnation of the aggression and solidarity with the Jamahiriyah expressed by Arab countries showed that Arab unity was and remains an effective tool in the struggle to ensure the Arab peoples' lawful interests and establish a truly durable and just peace in the Middle East.

Events Show 'Neoglobalism'

PM040820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko "International Notes": "Piracy in the Guise of Exercises"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Admiral Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have held a Pentagon briefing in connection with the recent U.S. 6th Fleet exercises off the Libyan coast. During the exercises the Americans used weapons five times against naval targets, as a result of which two Libyan coastal protection vessels were sunk and three others damaged. Other Libyan targets were also hit. With impudent smugness the leaders of the U.S. military department assessed as "very successful in all respects" this act against a sovereign country pursuing an anti-imperialist independent course in the international arena.

Stressing that the 3 aircraft carriers and 27 other warships operated continuously in the Gulf of Sidra for 75 hours and aircraft carried out 1,546 flights in this period, Weinberger and Crowe bragged that the "exercises have demonstrated... the U.S. right to operate in international waters." They claim that over the last 7 years the United States has carried out such "demonstrations" in the waters of 35 countries, "including waters which the Soviet Union has declared its own."

The bandit actions of the U.S. military off the Libyan coast and the violation of the USSR's state border by U.S. warships in the Black Sea are part and parcel of a unified plan coordinated in Washington for provoking so-called "low-intensity conflicts."

These actions by the Pentagon are a vivid manifestation of the imperial ambitions of U.S. militarist circles, which strive for the practical implementation of the notorious "neoglobalism" concept. It is to that end that the United States has even created a special group -- the "208 Committee" -- consisting of ranking officials from the CIA, the State Department, the Pentagon, and other organizations. Its task is to plan and draw up various types of provocations -- including those of a military nature -- in order to achieve U.S. global military-political goals in the developing countries, and provocations aimed at undermining the Soviet Union's international prestige. The activity of the "208 Committee" has been seen most clearly in the punitive U.S. actions in the Gulf of Sidra.

Essentially, as follows from Weinberger's statement, the Gulf of Sidra was used by the U.S. Navy as a test for rehearsing combat tasks "in a modern battle situation and for testing new weapons -- HARM and Harpoon missiles."

The U.S. provocations against Libya, as is well known, failed. They did not succeed in the Libyan people to their knees or making that country's government submit to U.S. diktat. The entire world received with anger and alarm the news of the piratical U.S. attack on independent Libya. This aggressive act is an overt reflection of the policy of state terrorism and disdain for the UN Charter and an attempt by force of arms to impose the U.S. will on other peoples and destabilize the situation in states that have embarked on the path of independent development.

Ignoring protests from the world public, the U.S. military leaders stressed that the U.S. Navy will continue to hold exercises in international waters "at its discretion." And they indicated that repetitions of the punitive action against Libya are not ruled out.

Clearly, the U.S. Administration, with no heed for contemporary realities, is continuing to rely on force and the impunity of its actions, which run counter to the generally accepted norms of international relations. This dangerous illusion is fraught with a threat to universal peace. We recall that even the U.S. President once admitted that regional conflicts carry the "seeds of larger wars."

There is no doubt that the U.S. provocations against Libya and in other parts of the world are a threat to international peace and security. The recent Soviet proposal to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation evoked a broad response worldwide. However, when Weinberger was asked at the briefing how he assessed the 26 March 1986 proposal by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on the mutual withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. ships from the Mediterranean, the Pentagon leader shamelessly stated that, taking into account the existing correlation of the two countries' naval forces in the region -- 4 Soviet and over 45 U.S. warships -- "this proposal, like many Soviet proposals, seems somewhat unbalanced." The obvious question is: For what purpose is this armada of U.S. ships located so many miles from U.S. shores?

Many recent cases provide convincing evidence that in resolving all international questions the United States places primary stress on force. By using weapons against sovereign Libya U.S. imperialism has once again clearly revealed the imperial piratical face of its neoglobalist policy.

U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD LIBYA, NICARAGUA VIEWED

PM021311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "Advocates of the Rule of the Fist: Washington Fuels the Atmosphere of Chauvinism"]

[Text] Washington -- After the sensational combat reports sent in from those parts of the Medierranean and Central America where the United States is carrying out aggressive actions against independent states, the U.S. press is now publishing articles summarizing what is going on. What is its view of the events that are taking place?

Primarily it is trying to justify this international banditry. However, the commentaries of the advocates of America's imperialist plans do not tally. Libya is accused without justification of supporting "terrorists." But the United States has undertaken an overt act of state terrorism against it by striking against Libyan territory.

This was not just a blow against Libya, it was also an ominous signal to the developing states that have chosen a course displeasing to the United States. This idea is being openly expressed in U.S. political circles. In a televised discussion Edward Luttwak, a leading foreign policy expert from the Georgetown University think tank, directly indicated that the action against Libya should be viewed in the "broad context." He cited the fact that the U.S. Navy is now trying to play the part of "ruler of the waves," a role previously assumed by Britain. However, Washington is more ambitious than that. Luttwak paraphrased the well known cry of "Britannia, rule the waves!" as "America, rule the oceans!"

Attempts have been made to conceal the U.S. 6th Fleet's aggressive action by a smokescreen of "military maneuvers." It is noteworthy that both in the Mediterranean and in Central America -- in Honduras, to be precise -- the permament deployment of U.S. divisions is being called "maneuvers." Those maneuvers last months or years. As recent events have shown, this word has a synonym -- military banditry. Furthermore, a whole series of hawks are letting it be known that an "undeclared war" is being waged against Libya. "It cannot be halted," they cynically state, "there can only be a temporary 'cease-fire'."

An important conclusion that emerges from these generalizing reports is that the aggression against Libya and the threat to invade Nicaragua are closely linked with America's general militarist plans. In recent days the discussion of the Pentagon's military program has been continuing in Congress. Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, leader of the organization implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative," and R. Perle, assistant defense secretary, spoke in defense of the "star wars" program at the same congressional subcommittee. Real Admiral Gene La Rocque, retired, director of Washington's Center for Defense Information, accurately characterized their speeches and the events that have unfolded when he stressed that the U.S. Administration has been provoking armed clashes in an attempt to "force through" Congress its military budget uncut.

The United States is deliberately creating centers of tension, provoking "small-scale wars" as they are known here, so as to whip up a new wave of chauvinsim in the country similar to that which swept across the United States on the eve of the Grenada invasion. The aim is clear -- Washington needs a "small-scale victorious war", the administration wants to give the public consciousness another infusion of chauvinism. After all, the United States has recently begun considering the expediency of colossal military spending. This trend has become particularly noticeable since the Geneva summit, when hope of finding a way to reach an accord in the disarmament sphere appeared. It was that which caused open discontent within America's militarist circles, which tried to wreck the process of improving the international climate. Furthermore, there are congressional elections coming up, and the hawks want their stooges to win. With that aim in mind they are trying to convince the potential voter that America's "security" is organically linked to the concept of a "strong America," that is, that the path to peace can only be found through the "superarming" ["sverkhvooruzheniye"] of the United States.

Recently Washington has been heating the atmosphere around imaginary "Libyan "terrorists" who, it is alleged, "may appear at any moment in the U.S. capital and other cities in America." The U.S. authorities needed that smokescreen for the same reason -- to justify the act of military banditry in the Mediterranean. The protection of government buildings has been stepped up, airports are being kept under close observation, and the FBI is constantly shadowing Arab citizens.

Unfortunately, many people in the United States have fallen into the propaganda trap. It is noticeable that the wave of chauvinism, preaching the doctrine of a "strong America" and U.S. "total license" in the international arena has again fooled the Americans, as they did during the aggression against Grenada. The piratical action has been supported by the leaders of the main factions in Congress and by many senators and congressmen. Ordinary Americans, interviewed on the streets by reporters, most often view the events off the Libyan coast and on the Nicaraguan border from the vantage point of the "Grenadan victory" rather than the depths of the Vietnamese disgrace. The reply of one American -- Patricia Spalding -- to an ABC correspondent is indicative: "I want it all to go as it did on Grenada, not as it did in Vietnam."

At the same time there are some Americans who view the events soberly and who see in the provocative U.S. actions against Libya and Nicaragua a grave danger. Antiwar movement activities in Des Moines, Iowa, for example, held a protest demonstration against the aggression that the United States is committing against Libya. They held placards bearing works that accurately express the essence of the events taking place: Stop the terrorism!"

U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' AT WORK IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PM040810 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major V. Laptev "Military-Political Review": "Ideology of Piracy, Policy of Aggression; Belligerent Ruckus in Washington; Central America Is 'Touchstone" of Neoglobalism; Dangers of Provocation Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] The raucous anti-Nicaraguan campaign launched by Washington has reached fever pitch. Without mincing words the White House has issued an ultimatum to Congress to ratify the administration's request for military and financial aid to the tune of $100 million for the "contras."

The result of the House of Representatives vote is well known: It rejected the President's demand by 222 votes to 210, thereby essentially delivering a vote of no-confidence in the administration's interventionist line in Central America. The BBC termed the vote "the biggest political defeat for the White House incumbent in all his time in office." However, this by no means sobered up the administration.

The White House resorted to a tried and tested means -- whipping up an anticommunist mentality. At the dawn of the "cold war" the American journalists. Lens wrote: "For the country to go on spending heaps of money on arms it is important to bring the idea of the 'communist threat' to the forefront of people's consciousness." Washington is trying to prove that little Nicaragua poses a terrible "threat" to the national interests and very existence of the United States itself. And if the congressmen reject the appropriations for the "contras," they are allegedly supporting communists. Give it time,they say, and "Soviet military bases" will appear in Nicaragua and with their help the communists will take over Central America and then establish domination in the Caribbean. [The following boxed quotation is inserted at this point: "We do not want to impose our system of government on anyone, but neither do we want to be attacked; we are striving to ensure the right to exist and develop within our own borders." Sergio Ramirez, Nicaraguan vice president] Then the United States would not be able to defend Western Europe or Israel, and the "Russians" would take control.

Impressed? Not everyone is. THE WASHINGTON POST terms "all these hackneyed fables about Soviet subversive activity and a Nicaraguan plot aimed at overrunning neighboring countries and blocking off Western trade" as "incoherent and pathetic." However, sober voices are drowned out in the powerful anti-Nicaraguan chorus. Ranking administration figures are citing more and more fabrications about the Sandinists' "subversive activity," alleging that they support "left-wing insurgents" in a number of Latin American countries, particularly Brazil and Argentina. Official denials from the Brazilian and Argentine Governments followed immediately. But by no means did all U.S. newspapers report them, and those that did report them did not, naturally, give them prominence.

The administration's psychological attacks are already bearing fruit. The House of Representatives agreed to discuss so-called "alternative options" to aid for the "contras."

One of these envisages the immediate allocation of 25 million for the bandits to acquire weapons, communications equipment, and ammunition. The remaining 75 million will reach the "contras" in 90 days. But after tense and protracted debates the Senate only voted by a majority of six to grant additional aid to the Somozists. The prominent Democratic Senator Leahy assessed this decision as a "major step toward direct participation in a war in Central America."

And all this to "return Nicaragua to the fold of freedom and the West." Everyone knows how the Somozist cutthroats are going about it. Last year alone they killed more than 1,100 officers and men of the Sandinist People's Army and people's militia fighters and almost 300 peaceful inhabitants. [The following boxed quotation is inserted at this point: "All the attempts by the "contras" to win the support of the Nicaraguan population have failed. For Nicaraguans they are still the hated national guards of the ousted dictator." NEWSWEEK magazine]

All these and many other facts attest that the foreign policy course of the current U.S. Administration is the same as before. It is a course of "rolling back communism" and stifling national liberation movements. Washinton has decided to slow history down and make it move in a capitalist circle at the center of which would be the United States, "chosen for this purpose by the Lord God himself."

The notorious doctrine of neoglobalism is part of this aggressive policy. Its essence is total disregard for the generally accepted norms of international relations, infringements of states' sovereignty, and the same old futile attempts to deprive peoples of the right to build their lives as they wish. Although this concept was publicized relatively recently, the Reagan administration has to all intents and purposes been guided by it from the moment it came to power. And the "touchstone" of neoglobalism, in the words of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, is precisely Central America.

We recall that in Novemeber 1981 the White House sanctioned the CIA's organizing of paramilitary formations of former Somozists encamped in Honduras to combat the Sandinist government. Thanks to the Washinton administration's material and financial support, the "contra" gangs grew to 15-18,000 people and are now waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. The U.S. military presence in Honduras has grown sharply during the Reagan administration's rule. The number of U.S. military personnel on Honduran territory is now around 3,000 and 17 Pentagon military bases are located there. Punitive operations under the leadership of U.S. instructors against Salvadoran patriots have expanded. At the same time U.S. "Green Berets" have appeared in Costa Rica. Subversive "contra" operations for the territory of that country against Nicaragua have been stepped up.

By bringing the neoglobalism concept out into the open its creators were pursuing two goals. First, to justify their imperial policy aimed at suppressing national liberation movements and regimes not to their liking under the banner of the struggle against "communist expansion." Second, to divert the peoples' attention away from the comprehensive Soviet peace initiatives, to heap responsibility for international tension on the USSR, and simultaneously to attempt to pressure it by whipping up regional conflicts. It was no accident that the U.S. President assessed the congressional vote on granting aid to the "contras" as an important event for all U.S. foreign policy and the U.S. ability to show "strength and firmness" toward the USSR. The Washington administration's policy in Central America wholly accords with these aims. The piratical policy pursued by the "contras" and similar cutthroats is a policy now rejected not only by the peoples but by the majority of statemen in the region's states.

Oscar Arias Sanchez, president-elect of Costa Rica: "We do not want to tolerate the enemies of the Sandinist government or allow them to use our territory for military activity."

Carlos Montoya, president of the Honduran Congress: "It is time for U.S. troops to leave the country... Honduras will defend Hondurans..."

Vinicio Cerezo, Guatemalan president: "We favor political rather that military solutions..." [The following boxed quotation is inserted at this point: "The United States needs 'dirty little wars' to reinforce its vitally important interests on various continents." TIME magazine]

Alarmed at the growth of anti-imperialist sentiments, the White House is trying to pressure ruling circles in the Central American countries. The trip to the region by Habib, the U.S. President's special aide, was devoted to this purpose. In Costa Rica he attempted to make the country renounce the agreement with Nicaragua President Monge agreed, but President-elect Arias disavowed him.

In Honduras, soon after Habib's departure, U.S. troops based in the country started military maneuvers code named "(Tosta) '86" with no official notice. These maneuvers are being held just a few kilometers away from the Nicaraguan border. It is typical that the 82d Airborne Division, "famed" for its crimes against the Grenadian people, is taking part in the exercises. The administration is thus trying to scare Nicaragua's revolutionary government and force it to enter into talks with the "contra" ringleaders.

And not only to scare them. Without waiting for a final decision by Congress, the United States is granting Honduras urgent military aid totaling 20 million -- in addition to the 400 million which it has received over the last 5 years. General Galvin, head of the U.S. southern command, has left on an urgent mission for that country. U.S. troops in Honduras, which have long awaited the order to invade Nicaragua, are being placed on heightened combat readiness. Over a dozen U.S. military helicopters are transferring Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border.

The impudent provocations against sovereign Nicaragua and the danger of direct U.S. military intervention against the land of Sandino are leading to a serious exacerbation of the situation in Central America. The neoglobalist ideology of piracy is resulting for the umpteenth time in a criminal policy of aggression.

ADMIRAL MIKHAYLIN VIEWS U.S. NAVAL POLICY

PM031305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar Second Edition p 5

[Interview with Admiral V.V. Mikhaylin by correspondent Captain V. Kuzar: "They are Perpetrating Tyranny and Piracy" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The challenging act of provocation by the U.S. warships off the Crimean shores of the Soviet Union... The aggressive U.S. action against sovereign Libya... The whole planet is indignant at the adventurist activity of Washington, which by its policy of state terrorism is placing the world on the verge of catastrophe. And THE WASHINGTON POST recently published statements by U.S. Secretray of the Navy J. Lehman on... "the mounting Soviet naval threat."

"I familiarized myself attentively with this publication," Adm V.V. Mikhaylin said in a talk with a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent. "Frankly, I found nothing new in its content. Western propaganda is constantly fabricating various stories about the Soviet Navy. Any steps by out country to defend its maritime borders and safeguard its security from maritime salients areexploited by them for fabrications about 'the Soviet military threat.'

"In my view the account of Lehman's statements in THE WASHINGTON TIMES is merely another link in the chain of propaganda actions that are being undertaken in the United States and other NATO countries with a view to diverting world public attention from imperialism's aggressive designs and weakening the influence of the major Soviet foreign policy initiatives. But the tone of the U.S. Navy secretary's outpourings goes beyond the framework of what is now customary. And it is simply impossible to overlook the statements of this unbridled 'hawk.'

"There is not a word that Lehman says that is not a lie and an impudent fabrication." "Yes indeed," the admiral continues, "The Soviet Navy has undergone a qualitative change in recent years. It has become an oceangoing navy and Soviet ships can undertake long voyages and resolve the tasks set them in various parts of the world's ocean. But the Soviet Navy has not as a result lost its defensive function. Like the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, it is guided by Soviet military doctrine whose defensive nature was emphasized once again at the 27th CPSU Congress.

"I also want to note that Soviet seamen will never allow themselves to commit the kind of shameless provocation perpetrated by U.S. ships off Crimean shores. I say this with a full knowledge of the matter, because I have given over 50 years of my life to the Navy, served as a Red Navy seamen, rising to the rank of admiral, and have been a ship, formation, and fleet commander. And after all the Americans' recent act of provocation is not isolated."

I ask Adm Mikhaylin to assess the U.S. so-called "ocean strategy."

"Its aim was revealed by the U.S. President at the ceremony to launch the destroyer New Jersey. 'Supremacy at sea,' he said at the time, 'is a necessity for us.... We must be able to control the air, the surface of the sea, and the underwater expanses in order to ensure access to all oceans of the world.' Washington's claims to rule the world's ocean are displayed primarily in the rapid buildup of naval armaments. By the end of this decade it is planned to build over 80 warships, bringing their total number to 600. The Pentagon has covered all 'vitally important' regions of the world's ocean with a web of naval bases. The U.S. Navy is used in virtually all local conflicts, perpetrating tyranny and piracy on the seas and oceans. Evidence of this is provided by the piratical actions of the armada of U.S. ships, including three aircraft carriers, off Libyan shores. Indeed in the actual WASHINGTON TIMES article we find confirmation of the use of the Navy as a tool of the U.S. policy of state terrorism. In particular it discusses the preparation of 'Seals' -- inveterate cutthroats from a special subunit. As is well known, this subunit is designed for subversive actions and the capture of ships at sea. As for the Navy Department's slanderous fabrications of the 'Soviet military presence' in Central America, Washington needed them to justify the expansion of the undeclared war against Nicaragua. The U.S. Navy plays far from the least role in this war.

"The spearhead of the 'ocean strategy' is aimed against the Soviet Union. It is Lehman again who has frequently stated openly that it is necessary 'to turn the Soviets into a world island so that the United States can rule the rest of the world.' Those are the militarists' true intentions. But who will allow them to do that?!"

I ask Adm Mikhaylin about the Soviet proposals for reducing the level of confrontation at sea.

"In recent years the Soviet Union has put forward a number of initiatives in this direction. They include proposals for limiting the boundaries within which missile-carrying submarines patrol, for extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to those regions through which the busiest sea routes pass, for completely demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, and for withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean. And now our country has suggested resolving the question of halting the naval presence of the USSR and the United States in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. The acceptance of the Soviet initiatives would promote the reduction of tension in the world arena. But instead of a constructive reply to these proposals, the United States and its closest allies are continuing the arms race at sea.

"So," the admiral concludes our conversation, "those who are brandishing the 'naval stick' off the shores of Libya and in other parts of the world's ocean have no cause to shift the blame. Slander will not help them."

WEINBERGER'S 'POLICY-SETTING' ARTICLE CRITICIZED

LD041035 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has published what can be described as a "policy-setting" article in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal, which formulated guidelines for U.S. military policy in the 1990s.

Crediting the Reagan administration with "rebuilding American military might", he said its policy is based on "four pillars", namely the "Strategic Defense Initiative" combined with "nuclear deterrence"; uses of military force and "conventional deterrence"; "A strategy for reducing and controlling arms"; and "competitive strategies".

The very order in which these Washington's priorities were listed shows that the highest importance is attached to the crash "star wars" effort. Significantly, the policy of militarizing outer space is seen by the administration as supplementing the nuclear arms race on earth.

Weinberger admitted, in words, that nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. But the very spirit of his article and the "nuclear deterrence" concept it promoted make one doubt whether the admission was sincere, the more so as, it follows from the article, the administration is not going to abandon its first-nuclear-strike doctrine.

The Pentagon chief claimed the administration's "right" to use military forces under the pretext of protecting "U.S. vital interests" in any part of the world. Situations will arise in the world, he said, "in which it may be appropriate to commit U.S. military forces to combat". This makes essential, he added, "this administration's determination to build up our conventional military capabilities".

Touching on the "strategy for reducing and controlling arms" and in this connection on Soviet-U.S. talks, the defense secretary alleged, without adducing any proof, that the Soviet Union has been increasing its nuclear arsenals, while the United States has been reducing its nuclear armories. But he conceded that the United States maintains the lead in the total number of strategic nuclear warheads.

It is indicative that the article did not say a single word about the Soviet program for abolishing all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

MIROSLAV MEDVIO RESPONDS TO U.S. CONGRESSMAN

LD031321 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Lvov April 3 TASS -- Miroslav Medvid, 26, a seaman of the Soviet Marchant Marine, has received a letter from Fred Eckert, member of U.S. Congress. He described the letter as a "provocative message". "One gathers the impression that some U.S. senators and representatives do not have important state affairs: They have been busy bandying my name about for almost half a year," Medvid has told a TASS correspondent.

Through the efforts of U.S. mass media, the Medvid story has hit world headlines. On October 24, last year, Miroslav Medvid, electrician of the Soviet dry cargo ship "Marshal Konev", fell over borad owing to carelessness when the ship was lying in the roads of New Orleans harbour. Then, against his will Miroslav Medvid was taken away from the Soviet ship to a Coast Guard boat and brought a U.S. naval base where secret services tried to persuade the seaman to remain in the United States. Only after the USSR Embassy in the USA intervened, he was released, and went back home.

"What has angered me," Medvid said, "is that the U.S. congressman distorts the incidents which occurred at New Orleans harbour. He calumniates my native land -- the Soviet Union". The seaman pointed out that U.S. propaganda fabrications are reiterated in Fred Eckert's version of what happened in New Orleans harbour. "My fellow countrymen", Medvid said, "laugh at the broadcasts of the "Voice of America" and other Western radio stations which have repeatedly stated that I died and then asserted that I was imprisoned. When my father, a coalminer, heard that U.S. experts had questioned the authenticity of our family photographs taken by newspaper photographer Boris Krishtul after my return to the parents, he said: 'Have they gone mad over there that they talk such nonsense?'"

"If I decided to remain in the USA, as is being asserted in the West", Medvid went on to say, "I would have done so easily. During the meeting with the U.S. side it was enough for me to tell this to a representative of the immigration authorities and to put my signature to a statement 'on behalf of Medvid' which had been prepared in advance by U.S. secret service. But I had the only desire: to return home as soon as possible".

"Some American newspapers asserted that when I fell overboard I had with me a glass jar which allegedly contained important papers -- my documents. This is what means to tell reckless lies." "My docoments, just as the documents of the other members of the crew were at the time in the first mate's strong box as is customary among the Soviet seamen", Medvid explained.

"If Mr Eckert or any other of his fellow-countrymen wish to visit me in the Ukrainian village of Selts, I will show them a birth certificate, a graduation certificate and other documents kept in the family archives", Medvid said. "I would like guests to show how all this can be squeezed into a glass jar invented by the U.S. press.

"If Mr Eckert really wants an improvement of relations between the USA and the USSR," Miroslav Medvid said in conclusion of the interview, "it would better for him take up other really important and urgent problems. It would be better to use the two hundred thousand dollars, which have been allocated for the propaganda campaign against the USSR in connection with the so-called 'case' of mine, in the interests of starving people in America, and in the interests of the struggle for peace or other lofty purposes".

U.S.-CARIBBEAN NAVAL EXERCISES VIEWED

LD041025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Apr 86

[International affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon has announced large naval maneuvers in the Atlantic code named "Ocean Venture." Here is international affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev:

This is not first year that war games in the Caribbean and Atlantic waters have become a regular event. Nevertheless, the current "Ocean Venture" maneuvers draw attention to a number of points.

First, they are being carried out at the same time as the exercises of the U.S.-Honduran ground troops that are deployed near the Nicaraguan border. They have also apparently coincided with the acute exacerbation of the situation on the Nicaragua-Honduras border. Just before the start of "Ocean Venture," the U.S. naval forces began transferring Honduran units to the Nicaraguan border, having falsely accused Nicaragua of aggression. The ships that are being used in "Ocean Venture" will be able to threaten Nicaragua's eastern coastline. At the same time, accompanied by the noisy anti-Nicaraguan campaign, Reagan's request for $100 million to be allocated for arming the Nicaraguan contras, which had been previously rejected, by the House of Representatives, was dragged through the Senate. And $20 million in emergency funds were assigned to the Honduran regime.

The second point that gives cause for alarm is connected with the fact that armed formations of pro-U.S. Caribbean regimes -- Grenada, the Dominican Republic, St Christopher and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, and Jamaica -- are taking part alongside U.S. units in "Ocean Venture." The general staff of the so-called regional security and defense system is also involved in the war games. This military-political bloc of a number of eastern Caribbean island states was knocked together under the aegis of the United States in order to suppress national liberation movements of the Caribbean peoples.

The threat of war games like "Ocean Venture" to the cause of peace cannot be doubted. By becoming increasingly a part of Washington's neoglobalist policy they are also capable of exacerbating an already tense international situation, as demonstrated during the provocative U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast that have just ended.

TASS REPORTS ISRAELI SPIES' ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

LD022113 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

While the spy mania whipped up by official Washington during an anti-Soviet campaign is running high in the USA, more and more information comes to light which shows that accusations of spying are clearly placed at the wrong door. To the embarrassment of the administration and secret services, it is established that there exists a wide spy ring in the USA which has been created and is maintained by the United States closest "strategic ally", Israel.

For several months now, the secret services, the Department of Justice and judiciary bodies of the USA have been investigating the case of spy ring of former servicemen, certain Walker brothers and their accomplices.

According to the official version aimed at inciting in the public hostility to the Soviet Union and its representatives in the USA, the Walker spy ring supplied secret information to the USSR. But many press bodies from the very start pointed to the fact that the most important link was missing in the chain of "proofs" of the Walker brothers' ties with "Soviet agents" that have been supplied by the special services to the court, namely to whom it is precisely that the Walker brothers passed on secret information? For if FBI agents discovered not far from Washington a cache with secret information set up by the Walker brothers, then why is it, reporters wondered, that they had not managed to trace down a contact for whom the content nor representatives of the Attorney-General Office, nor the court wished to provide the answer to this question so far.

The reasons for this silence became clear on March 31 during the hearing of the case of a certain Jerry Whitworth arrested on charges of participating in the Walker spy ring. The UPI news agency reported that nurse Myra Barns, who had been in intimate relations with one of the Walker brothers, when testifying to the court, declared that back in 1977, she asked Whitworth in a bar in San Diego what was the source of the brothers' wealth. He answered that they earned a lot by selling classified military information to Israel. Myra Barns' testimony created a sensation. Representatives of the Attorney-General's Office, however, refused to comment on M. Barns' testimony, the UPI reported. The FBI headquarters in Washington gave no comment either.

It is not for the first time that it turns out that Israel spares neither efforts nor dollars, by the way, received in the U.S. aid framework, for espionage against the USA, its "best friend and ally". The case of the agent of the U.S. naval intelligence Jonathan Pollard is well remembered here. He was arrested by FBI agents in November 1985 literally on the doorsteps of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Pollard was carrying a case full of top secret documents he had stolen from his department.

It was established that Pollard had been spying for Israel against the USA for a number of years. Though he has been held in preliminary detention since the time he was arrested, there is no decision yet to put him on trial. Aren't they fearing that Pollard's contact with the Walker brothers might come to light during the trial, or even more revealing information on the scopes of Israel's spy ring in the USA might emerge? Such information would surely interfere with the whipping up of hysterical allegations about "huge network of Soviet spies in the USA" by means of which Washington tries to justify its demand for cuts in the personnel of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, the demand that contradicts the United Nations Charter.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONGRESSMAN FASCELL'S VISIT

Completes Leningrad Tour

PM031332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent, TASS reports under general headline:"U.S. Visitor's Stay"]

[Text] Leningrad, 1 Apr -- D. Fascell, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, completed his tour of Leningrad on 31 March. Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, had a meeting with the visitor. The great importance of the USSR's initiatives, outlined by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his speech on Soviet television, was noted during the meeting. The Soviet Union has again displayed goodwill, declaring its readiness to extend the moratorium on its nuclear explosions provided the U.S. side terminates nuclear tests.

Readiness was also expressed to begin talks at the summit level on the total ban of nuclear weapons tests, including questions of verification [kontrol].

Taking part in the conversation were I.D. Laptev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and, on the U.S. side, W. Broomfield, member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The representatives of the United States toured the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum at Smolnyy. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, they honored the memory of Leningraders and servicemen who fell during the Great Patriotic War and laid wreaths at the memorial's communal graves. Flowers were also laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad at Victory Square.

D. Fascell and those accompanying him toured the Hermitage art collections and traveled to Pushkin. [Leningrad report ends]

Conversations with D. Fascell, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, continued at the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions in Moscow on 1 April.

The visitor's attention was drawn to the new USSR proposals, outlined in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's 29 March speech on Soviet television. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union, by taking a real step along the path to nuclear disarmament, is again displaying a firm desire for peace and for ensuring international security.

There was also discussion on the question of ways and forms for the further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions and the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Taking part in the conversation were V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Foreign Affairs Commission; I.D. Laptev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Foreign Affairs Commission; and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The U.S. side was represented by W. Broomfield, member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

On the same day, D. Fascell and his party visited the "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin" Museum.

Meets With Finance Minister

LD031341 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Boris Gostev, Soviet finance minister, today met with Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and William Broomfield, member of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress. The sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD040811 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress. Fascell is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Ends Visit

LDo41418 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, has left Moscow today upon the completion of his visit at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The visitor was seen off at the airport by Ivan Laptev, a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

TRADE GROUP MEETS WITH U.S. MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS

LD021928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1044 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (TASS) — Opportunities for cooperation in the sphere of improving management methods were discussed here at a meeting today between the leadership of the USSR's Chamber of Trade and Industries and the delegation of the American Management Association.

(Domenico Antonio Fanelli), president of the association, said we know of the importance that the USSR gives to questions of improving the activity of the whole economic mechanism. It is precisely in this area that some practical spheres for mutually arranged advantageous cooperation between the U.S. association and Soviet organizations engaged in questions of planning or management could be possible. This cooperation could take the form of holding joint seminars or conferences, bringing Soviet specialists into programs being developed by our association for improving management, or by setting up in the USSR a joint center for raising the qualifications of leaders of Soviet enterprises and institutions.

During their stay in Moscow, the members of the U.S. delegation will hold talks in research organizations of the State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

CHINA

TROYANOVSKIY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO PRC

PM031425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovskiy USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Ilya Sergeyevich Scherbakov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC in connection with his retirement on pension.

PRC DENIES TALKS WITH U.S. ON MONITORING SOVIET TESTS

PM021904 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "China"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar -- A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman has denied a report in the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST that the United States is discussing with the PRC the installation on PRC territory of American seismic equipment for recording "underground nuclear tests in the Soviet Union." As reported by XINHUA, the PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman described the report as "unfounded."

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO FAR EAST

U.S. Increases Korean Aid

LD032227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1754 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The 18th session of the American-South Korean Council on Questions Relating to the Provision of Security has ended in Seoul, reports the KYODO-TSUSHIN agency.

The 2-day meeting, in which U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Minister of National Defense of South Korea Yi Ki-paek took part, had been taking place at the height of the major "Team Spirit-86" military maneuvers. Taking part in them were more than 200,000 members of the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces.

After the conclusion of the session, the boss of the Pentagon stated that the United States did not intend to remove its troops from South Korea. Washington ascribes to the Seoul regime and to the South Korean Army the role of the regional gendarme. Having agreed to this, the regime of Chon Tu-hwan is insisting that in 1987 the United States increases military credits to Seoul to $230 million.

It is already envisaged this year to arm the South Korean Air Force with American F-16 fighter-bombers. The participants in the 18th session of the American-South Korean council on questions relating the the provision of security made the decision to strengthen the antiaircraft defense system in the south of the Korean peninsula, and also to increase the arsenal of chemical weapons.

Moscow Comments on Air Boost

LD032253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1822 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by V. Shishkovskiy]

[Text] U.S. forces will remain in the south of the Korean peninsula for as long as necessary. Sugh a statement was made today in Seoul by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. He was heading a U.S. delegation at a regular American-South Korean consultative conference on problems of security, which has ended there. The main questions discussed were increasing the combat potential of the 40,000-strong corps of American forces in South Korea and increasing assistance to the dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan. The Pentagon chief's voyage to Seoul took place to the accompaniment of U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers involving over 200,000 servicemen and an enormous quantity of combat equipment. Washington and Seoul's militarist games have become the largest in recent years not only in the Far East but also in the entire Pacific Ocean basin. According to military experts the firing grounds of South Korea give U.S. forces a unique opportunity to work unimpeded through methods for conducting large-scale operations of the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces. In building up the might of its forces, the United States is trying to save the South Korean anti-popular regime which is being shaken by mass demonstrations against dictatorship, from failure.

This year the Reagan administration will substantially increase military assistance to its puppet, having given the Chon Tu-hwan regime $232 million. This will go toward modernizing the Army and purchasing combat equipment from the United States, including the latest early detection systems for ensuring sudden missile and aviation strikes.

Weinberger Begins Japan Visit

LD040943 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger began the official part of his visit to Japan today with a provocative inspection of military units in the northernmost island of Hokkaido near the Soviet border.

The crack 7th Division of Japanese Land Forces acted out an operation "to crash through enemy defenses" specially for him at the Shimamatsu testing range outside the town of Eniwa in the island's central part. The exercise involved newest tanks, self-propelled howitzers and helicopter gunships.

The KYODO news service reported today that U.S. defense secretaries refrained from attending such war games in the vicinity of Soviet territory in the Far East for the past seven years.

But this time Tokyo and Washington obviously took pains to end Weinberger's trip the demonstrative nature of a "visit to the front line of confrontation".

The Pentagon chief made no bones about admitting to newsmen at the testing range that the United States saw Hokkaido as a key area of military confrontation with the USSR.

Weinberger's visit later today to the Misawa strategic air base in the north of the island of Honshu, where the deployment of a large squadron of U.S. F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers has been under way since last year, also had a blatantly defiant and anti-Soviet nature.

The defense secretary and his entourage there watched demonstration flights by these planes which are to play an important role in U.S. adventurist plans to tip the balance of forces in the Far East to give itself an advantage.

It is in the spirit of confrontation and heightening tension, according to press analyses, that Weinberger is going to hold also tomorrow's talks in Tokyo with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Koichi Kato, chief of the Japan Defense Agency.

The U.S. defense secretary intends to press them for official consent to Japan's involement in the "star wars" program, for a setup in the country's military preparations and for another base to be allowed in Japanese territory for the aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

TV Analysis Of Weinberger Tour

OW031125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 86

[From the Novosti newscast; Yevdokimov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has left for a 2-week tour of Asian and Pacific countries. Our commentary:

[Yevdokimov] Hello, comrades. The current trip of the Pentagon chief to the Asia and Pacific region and its purpose are nothing else but a routine proof of the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy. Washington is striving to create a new line of U.S. advanced nuclear bases on the borders of Asia. Hundreds of Pentagon objectives are operating on the territories of Asian and Pacific countries. Nuclear ammunition is kept in a state of constant readiness aboard ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which is operating in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins. The fleet is being provided with Tomahawk cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. But even this seems to be insufficient for the United States. It is trying to convince the people of the countries in the region that that the Soviet threat is hanging over them, and that for this reason it is necessary to expand U.S. military aid. And this is the reason why Weinberger has gone to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia. He will try to achieve closer involvement of these countries in the large-scale militaristic preparations being conducted by the United States, not only in the Asia and Pacific region but in the entire world.

Special attention is being paid to Weinberger's visit to Japan. He hopes to push the Japanese Government to adopt a decision on joining the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, which is known to be aimed at militarizing space. These then are the objectives of the Pentagon chief's trip. They cannot be called anything but aggressive. The people of the Asian and Pacific countries have come to understand this more and more clearly. This is the reason for the growing protest against U.S. militaristic policy, and the spread of the movement for creating nuclear-free zones in this part of the world, for security and peace in the entire world.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS JAPANESE FISHERIES MINISTER

OW031123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov indicated Thursday his government would welcome a visit to Moscow of the Japanese fisheries minister for top-level talks on fishery problems pending between the two countries. Abrasimov told Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Haneda that he believes Moscow would decide on Haneda's visit Thursday night or Friday morning.

The Haneda-Abrasimov meeting took place at Haneda's office at Haneda's request to review the deadlocked Japan-Soviet fishery talks in Moscow. During the meeting Haneda asked for a quick Soviet decision on his Moscow visit in order to break the deadlock.

FURTHER ON DPRK DELEGATION'S VISIT

Moscow Korean Comments

SK040356 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Article by station commentator (Vladimir Koryorov) on a visit to Moscow by a delegation of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] led by Yang Hyong-sop]

[Text] A meeting in Moscow reaffirmed the resolve of the two countries of the Soviet Union and Korea to strengthen cooperation to guarantee peace in the Far East and Asia.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK have put forward various proposals to guarantee security in Asia and the Pacific where the situation is invariably strained because of the instigation of the U.S. ruling circles. To give an example, Moscow has proposed that talks be held to take measures to create trust in the Far East. Pyongyang has proposed that nuclear weapons be completely removed from the Korean peninsula.

In addition to this, there have been constructive initiatives taken by other socialist countries. For example, Mongolia has proposed that the countries in Asia and the Pacific sign a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force. Along with Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam has made efforts to change Southeast Asia into a peace zone.

As proposed by the Soviet Union, these appeals of the socialist countries in implementing their foreign policies, along with [words indistinct] of other Asian peace-loving states, can present effective measures to solve the question regarding security in Asia at a [word indistinct] (?forum).

Other stands contrary to this toward the prevailing situations in broad areas of the world exist. The junket to Asia by U.S. Secretary Weinberger this time is proof of this. He stated that it is necessary to leave the U.S. military installations in the Philippines. The Pentagon boss promised to introduce F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons and [words indistinct] into Seoul. He held talks to strengthen the aggressive alliance among Japan, South Korea, and the United States, and called on the Japanese Government to participate in the SDI.

The military [words indistinct] against sovereign states are expanding in this way.

Delegation Departs

LD032213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1716 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr (TASS) -- A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly, Yang Hyong-sop, today left the Soviet Union. It had been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

DPRK AMBASSADOR SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD IN USSR

LD041221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK for 1986-1987 was signed today in Moscow. It provides for the further development of cooperation in the fields of culture, art, science, education, the training of national cadres, cinematography, television, broadcasting, health care, and sports. The plan was signed by Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Kwon Hui-Kyong, DRPK ambassador to the USSR.

SRV OFFICIAL DETAILS SOVIET SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE

OW021307 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Dear listeners: In many letters to our station, Vietnamese listeners have suggested that we give a more specific introduction to Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the area of science and technology.

We think that not only the writers of those letters but many other listeners will also be interested in listening to the following statement by Comrade Dang Huu, chairman of the Vietnam State Science and Technology Commission.

[Begin recording] After more than 40 years of building, with the selfless assistance given in a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam's science and technology have made significant progress.

From only about 1,000 cadres of high school level and above in the post-August Revolution period, Vietnam now has a million-strong contingent of scientific-technical cadres, including 650,000 vocational-middle-school cadres, 350,000 college graduate cadres, and about 5,000 with doctorates and masters of science degrees. Nearly 90 colleges and 165 scientific research institutes have been built. Our present scientific-technical cadre contingent is able to solve, basically, all of our country's scientific-technological problems.

The Soviet Union has made very great contributions to our country's scientific-technological potential. It has helped train 20,000 college level cadres and 2,500 cadres with MS degrees that is, more than one-half of our country's MS and MA degrees. Most Vietnamese PhD's are Soviet-trained. The Soviet Union has helped build Hanoi Polytechnic College, our country's key technical-industrial college. It has also helped build and equip the Vietnam Institute of Science, our country's largest scientific center. The center has 23 specialized research institutes that are quite well equipped and a strong cadre contingent. The Soviet Union has also helped restore and develop the Dalat Nuclear Research Center, which is operating successfully. Many other scientific establishments, equipped with Soviet assistance, and many joint Soviet-Vietnamese laboratories and research centers have also been built. These include the antilightning research station at Gia Sang, Thai Nguyen Province; the Tropical Metereological Research Institute, the Typhoon Prevention Research Institute; the Plant Species Research Centers; the joint Vietnamese-Soviet Sericulture Center, and so forth.

It may be said that the great, valuable, and efficient Soviet assistance is invariably found in all scientific-technological domains -- natural science, social science, and technical science. It is also invariably found in areas from basic surveys domains -- such as geology, hydrology, and metereology -- to the fields of agricultural and industrial production, construction, communications, transportation, and so forth. From the mountains and forests to the delta, the sea, and underground work, close Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technological cooperation is also present. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam's science and technology develop and mature into what it is today.

Very great, encouraging results have also been noted in scientific-technological cooperation between the Vietnam State Science and Technology Commission and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. Since the April 1959 signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technological sector has constantly developed. From 1959 to our country's national reunification in 1975, Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation was mainly for training scientific and technical cadres and for building a number of establishments for scientific and technological research. In the 1976-80 period, cooperation was on a long-term basis, including great projects such as the antilightning measures for high-voltage power lines, with an investment of more than R2 million.

From 1981-85, scientific-technological cooperation was further developed, with 88 long-term projects. The cooperation focused on the key fields of agriculture, aquatic products, public health, food industry, light industry, chemicals, coal mining, power, engineering, metallurgy, communications, construction, geological surveys, and so forth. Participating were 23 ministries and sectors.

To exchange experience and for research purposes, the Soviet Union has dispatched to Vietnam more than 350 specialists and Vietnam has sent over 1,500 to the USSR. The Soviet Union has sent to Vietnam many scientific and technological documents, including standardization documents and many descriptive documents and documents on inventions.

Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technological cooperation has gradually switched from the key task of training cadres to solving specific, important scientific-technological problems to help Vietnam further its ecosocial development. The scientific cooperation has become increasingly linked to Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in economics and trade. The cooperation is organized with increasingly better planning and focus. Cooperation projects have increasingly clear objectives of transferring new technologies and industries to Vietnam to solve pressing technical problems in production.

Promising forms of cooperation have emerged: joint research projects, laboratories, research centers, which the Soviet Union helps equip, and where Soviet and Vietnamese specialist conduct joint research for objectives of mutual concern.

In short, Vietnamese-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation, mainly Soviet assistance to Vietnam, is very great and fruitful. It is progressing toward closer association with economic cooperation, and cooperation efficiency continues to be upgraded.

Entering the 1986-90 5-year plan, both sides have asserted that it is necessary to further intensify their scientific-technological cooperation, to further focus on priority fields, and to bring about results more rapidly in order to further economic development and enhance the all-around Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. Both sides have agreed on many new forms of cooperation. Vietnamese-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation is particularly closely linked to CEMA's comprehensive program for advanced science and technology through the year 2000. We consider the prospects very bright.

Vietnamese scientific-technological cadres are extremely grateful to the party, government, and state of the Soviet Union and to Soviet scientists for upholding the spirit of proletarian internationalism and providing wholehearted assistance to help develop Vietnam's science and technology. [end recording]

BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS CONTINUES IN SOFIA

Economic Shifts Discussed

LD032237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Report by special correspondent Igor Kudrin in Sofia -- from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The 13th BCP Congress is in its 2d day. The attention of the capital's inhabitants and all working people in the republic is riveted on it. Taking part in the forum's work is a delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Ryzhkov. From the congress tribune the delegates are speaking about ways of solving the large-scale problems of socialist construction, about the most important task of the present 5-year period -- qualitative shifts in the economy. In the words of many speakers, the 27th CPSU Congress, which evinced a Leninist approach to questions of internal life and the international situation, was a worthy example for them.

Tyzhkov Tours Technology Center

LD031921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is taking part in the work of the 13th Bulgarian CP Congress, today acquainted itself with the achievements of socialist Bulgaria in the field of scientific-technical progress. The Soviet guests visited the Central Institute of Computer Technology in Sofia, which is developing for the Bulgarian national economy and other countries of the socialist community trial models of electronic equipment and means of automation of engineering work.

The members of the delegation viewed models of electronic computer machines. Nikolay Ryzhkov made an entry in the honorary visitors book of the institute and wished the collective creative successes in developing and creating computer technology.

The CPSU delegation visited the Sofia Institute of Technical Cybernetics and Robotechnics which is playing an active part in deepening integration between the research organizations of the socialist countries.

At the press center of the 13th BCP Congress, the CPSU delegation held a press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists on the work of the party forum. Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke of the recently held 27th CPSU Congress, which was held in a creative, businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of Leninist Bolshevist traditions and which set out the party's general line in the field of domestic and foreign policy.

Zhikov Receives Soviets

LD032311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Today the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov, as well as other foreign delegations, visited the mausoleum of Georgiy Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, and laid a wreath. A wreath was laid to the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, in the center of Sofia.

This after the CPSU delegation visited the town of Pravets in Sofia Okrug. Leaders of the town acquainted the Soviet guests with its economic and cultural achievements. After that, a talk between the CPSU delegation and Todor Zhivkov, who had arrived in Pravets, was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PARTY, STATE HAIL HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON LIBERATION

LD031423 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government have cordially congratulated the leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism.

"More than forty years have passed since the memorable date of April 4, 1945, which became a turning point in the history of Hungary", says a telegram issued here today. "Broad prospects for a new life free from all forms of exploitation and oppression opened up before the Hungarian people as a result of the victory over fascism and of the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army."

Having embarked upon the road of socialist construction, the Hungarian working people under the leadership of the party of the communists and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have effected deep political and socio-economic transformations within a historically short period. The considerable strides which Hungary has made in developing the economy, science, culture, and in raising the well-being of the working people show the vital power of Marxism-Leninism, the advantages and wide potentialities of the socialist system".

The telegram emphasizes that the dynamically developing Soviet-Hungarian relations serve the basic interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and of the entire socialist community.

"The strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of the countries which are parties to the Warsaw Treaty, which is one of main factors of the successful struggle for a radical improvement of the situation in the world, is of great importance at the present crucial stage of international development, in the conditions when the reactionary forces of imperialism, of U.S. one, in first place, heighten the nuclear threat. The course of peace and cooperation which the USSR, Hungary and other countries of the socialist community steadfastly follow reliably counters imperialism's aggressive policy", the telegram says.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SINOWATZ DEPARTURE, VISIT

Departs Moscow

LD031538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of Austria, left the Soviet Union today. He was in Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Government, taking part in the opening of the national exhibition "Contemporary Austrian Industrial Equipment."

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairmen of the USSR Gosplan; and other officials.

Before his departure, Sinowatz visited the Institute of Space Research at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

IZVESTIYA Reports Visit

PM040857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] On 1 April, Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz arrived in Moscow to take part in the opening of the national exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment" as a guest of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, and other officials.

The Austrian and Soviet state flags were raised.

On the same day N.V. Talyzin held a meeting with F. Sinowatz. Questions of Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed. Particular attention was paid to making use of existing reserves to further develop Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations on the basis of equitability and mutual benefit.

The following took part in the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere: G.I. Marchuk and I.S. Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov and N.S. Konarev, USSR ministers; M.T. Yefremov, Soviet ambassador to Austria; F. Lacina, federal minister for transport and nationalized industries; R. Sallinger, president of the Austrian Economic Confederation; H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the USSR; and other Austrian officials who were accompanying the federal chancellor on his trip.

The Soviet and Austrian flags were raised above the largest pavilion at the Moscow exhibition complex on Krasnaya Presnya. It was there, on 2 April, that the opening of the Austrian national exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment" took place.

F. Sinowatz spoke during the ceremony. I am very pleased, he said, that I am able to be in Moscow in person at the opening of the exhibition "Modern Austrian Industrial Equipment." The industrial products on display here have been specially selected in light of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

I am pleased to note that Austro-Soviet economic relations are marked by particular stability and are not subject to any kind of external influence. For decades they have been developing in an upward direction to the benefit of both countries. But, despite their high level, there are undoubtedly still large reserves, which we intend to tap in the future.

It is no accident that this exhibition is being held at the beginning of the Soviet 5-year plan, in which the USSR, exploiting the most up-to-date achievements of science and technology, has embarked on a course of considerably speeding up the economy's development. I am certain that advanced Austrian technology can make an important contribution to it.

Successful trading relations, the federal chancellor went on, presuppose the existence of relations of trust between Austrian firms and Soviet organizations. But I want to stress that good general political conditions are very important for this too. And both exist in the relations between our two countries.

He noted that ending the arms race, which could lead to strengthened political stability, is a vital task for the present day. We all have a very pressing need for it in order to realize our social and economic goals and ensure peaceful achievements for the benefit of our peoples, the federal chancellor stressed.

In his speech, N.V. Talyzin noted that the Austrian federal chancellor's participation in the opening of the exhibition is yet further evidence of how much importance Austria attaches to developing economic ties and strengthening good-neighborly relations with the USSR. Both sides, the speaker said, have every reason to believe that the diverse Soviet-Austrian cooperation, based on the sound foundation of the 1955 State Treaty and the law on Austria's permanent neutrality, is developing productively on the whole. This exhibition that is opening -- one of the largest ever mounted by Austria abroad -- is a graphic example of that.

Maintaining and strengthening good-neighborliness with all countries, including Austria, the speaker said, is the consistent, principled stance of the Soviet Union, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

R. Sallinger and Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, also spoke. The following took part in the ceremonial opening of the exhibition: G.I. Marchuk, I.S. Silayev, and B.I. Aristov; the leaders of a number of other ministries and departments; M.I. Yefremov; and other officials and representatives of the capital's public; and from the Austrian side: F: Lacina, H. Grumbmayer, and others.

An inspection of the exhibition, organized by the Austrian Economic Confederation with the assitance of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, took place. The numerous exhibits on show from more than 180 Austrian firms demonstrate Austria's considerable achievements in developing various sectors of industry, science, technology, transport, and agriculture. There is, in particular, a wide display of electronics, process automation devices, machines, and equipment.

The exhibition vividly illustrates the potential for further developing effective, mutually advantageous business cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

On the same day a luncheon was given in F. Sinowatz' honor on behalf of the USSR Government. During the luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, N.V. Talyzin and F. Sinowatz exchanged brief speeches.

The luncheon was attended by I.V. Arkhipov and M.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments; and other officials.

UK 'SOLIDARITY' WITH U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

PM031157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "To Please 'Big Brother'"]

[Text] London -- Whitehall did not react to the provocative explosion of the nuclear device in Nevada in any way, although the media echo transmitted its reverberations to Albion's shores without delay. It is difficult for London officialdom to express surprise, not to mention dissatisfaction, on this subject. The Tories' stance on this issue was decided a long time ago.

The White House could be sure on this occasion too that at the crucial moment its most disciplined and devoted ally would cause the Washington administration no trouble. On the contrary, it would set an example to the other Atlantic partners how unreserved NATO solidarity must be demonstrated.

You get the impression that the Conservative government, which until quite recently displayed the will to think and act independently in the international arena in individual cases, has now definitively decided to leave this mission to others. If this were just a matter of bilateral relations between Great Britain and the United States it would not be so bad because it would concern Britons alone, even though it is true that it would dent their sense of national pride. In the given case the negative consequences of the readiness to compromise are much more far-reaching.

The Tory authorities must be aware that the provocatively demonstrative nature of the nuclear tests in Nevada is designed to thwart the concusion of a comprehensive agreement on ending nuclear weapons tests. In this context, it is possible to say with full justification: By carrying out the explosions in a U.S. state, the United States wanted to undermine the hopes of peace-loving people at home, in Britain, and everywhere that the nuclear race may be stopped. H. Pick, a well-known London diplomatic commentator has correctly remarked: "The United States does not intend to conclude a test ban treaty even if acceptable verification [proverka] methods which inspire trust are submitted for negotiation."

These words express the essence of the problem precisely. Washington is trying to heap as many obstacles as possible on the path toward businesslike, serious, and honest talks, and by toeing its line, the Thatcher government has accepted a great responsibility.

The arguments you currently hear from people belonging to the upper echelons of the Conservative Party do not hold water. They merely parrot Washington's thesis that nuclear tests must continue in order to verify the reliability and effectiveness of nuclear weapons.

To this argument, if you can call it that, they add another, no less dubious one. Britain allegedly needs to renew its nuclear armor. Yet without a fitting this cannot be done...

The head of the Tory Cabinet added the finishing touch. In her interview with THE TIMES, M. Thatcher stated frankly: "I cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons." In other words, all attempts to reach agreement on arms limitation and on ending nuclear weapons tests as a first step are a futile exercise.

London is trying to underate the significance of its nuclear "deterrent," present and future. However, the U.S. Trident-2 missiles with which the British submarine fleet is to be fitted are not something to be trifled with. They sharply increase Britain's nuclear potential.

Arms race opponents in Britain criticize the Tory leadership for both deliberately spending vast sums on the implementation of the program and for the joint U.S.-British nuclear weapons tests which have been -- and judging by appearances will be -- held in Nevada. Many Britons are alarmed at the prospect of Britian's continued participation in the nuclear arms race which the Pentagon intends to extend to space.

There are more than enough grounds for concern. While Whitehall officials are trying to reassure Parliament, and the public in general, by claiming that the British Government merely signed an agreement on the participation of private firms and scientists in the SDI program and that the experiments connected with it are a matter of the distant future, information received from across the ocean testifies to something quite different. Is it not true that the Livermore Laboratory is working on a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser? The U.S. press has reported that the first tests of this weapon have already been carried out at the nuclear test site in Nevada.

Ridiculing the absurd claims of people who regard the USSR's honest and constructive proposals as mere propaganda, the London newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes that Washington is scared by the growing support for the stance of the USSR which is calling for an end to nuclear weapons tests. The newspaper published its editorial comments under a characteristic headline "When Good Will Is Put to the Test." Even THE TIMES was forced to admit in somewhat confused tones: "The holding of nuclear experiments at a time when the Russians have called for ending them seems incomprehensible and unnatural to many people in the world." Likewise it seems incomprehensible and unnatural to many Britons why official London, instead of heeding the sensible appeals is speaking with Washington's voice, rather than its own in trying to justify the nuclear explosions.

FRG CRUISE MISSILES IN STATE OF 'READINESS'

PM031531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "They Are Forcing On..."]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Mar -- The first battery of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles delivered to the FRG this January and deployed in the forest area of Hunsrueck (Rheinland-Pfalz) has been brought into combat readiness. This was reported by REUTER, citing an FRG Defense Ministry spokesman. Local observers point out that the Pentagon and the NATO bloc have demonstrated yet again their intention to force the deployment of 90 cruise missiles on FRG territory provided for by the notorious 1979 NATO "win-track solution." In accordance with the NATO schedule for deploying the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, it is planned to carry out the deployment of cruise missiles in the FRG in 1987.

REPORT ON ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY SDI DEBATE

LD032314 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Rome April 4 TASS -- Under Washington's pressure the Italian Government is increasingly involving the country in the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" programme. During the debates held on Thursday at a joint meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Senate's Defence Committee, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini openly declared in favour of the need for the participation of Italian firms and companies in the research stage of SDI and for holding talks with the USA to conclude appropriate agreements at a government level.

Representatives of the left opposition forces sharply criticized the government's stand during the debate. Representative of the Italian Communist Party A. Pasquini demanded the government's promises that it would not conclude any secret agreements with the United States. Besides that, the ruling cabinet must put the question of SDI to the discussion of Parliament before signing any document.

Senator from left independents E. Milani said that Italy had already actually joined SDI without any decision by Parliament on this score. He said the Italian Government had acted irresponsibly and "underestimated the political and military aspects of President Reagan's initiative'." The senator submitted a draft resolution which contains a demand to the Italian Government to turn down the U.S. "star wars" programme and hold debates on the problem in the Chamber of Deputies.

TURKEY BEGINS 'DENIZ KURDU 1-86' NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD010929 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara April 1 TASS -- Turkish warships today began exercises codenamed "Deniz Kurdu 1-86" at the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.

As was reported by the ANADOLU AJANSI news agency, various naval actions and operations to ensure cooperation between combatant ships and aviation are being tested in the course of the exercises to last till April 11. Service firing will also be held.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Holds Talks With Tolkonov

LD031022 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today met with Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the standing Commission on Foreign Relations of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament.

An opinion was expressed during the conversation that inter-parliamentary contacts contribute to developing relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, non-interference and respect for sovereignty.

An exchange of opinions took place on the more pressing problems of disarmament. Special attention was paid to the Soviet Union's latest proposals reflecting its genuine desire for fundamental improvements in the international situation and for a real step to ending the nuclear arms race.

Confers With Zagladin

LD031911 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS - Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has met today with Relus Ter Beek, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament. In the course of the talk the guest's attention was attracted to the USSR's latest peace initiatives containing a real programme for putting an end to the nuclear arms race and stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons. Special attention was devoted to the problem of general and complete ending of nuclear testing. Both sides expressed the view of the need for the speediest resolution of that issue, which is vital to the cause of peace and universal security.

POLYAKOV MEETS AL-ASAD, KHADDAM IN DAMASCUS

PM041037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Contacts"]

[Text] Damascus, 3 Apr -- President H. al-Asad of Syria has received here V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium. Greetings were conveyed to the Syrian head of state from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their conversation the situation in the Middle East and questions of mutual interest were discussed.

H. al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the relations of cooperation between the USSR and Syria and confirmed his country's firm commitment to the principled course of opposing the plans of imperialism and Zionism.

On the same day V.P. Polyakov met with Syrian Vice President 'A. al-H. Khaddam.

LYBYA'S AL QADHDHAFI PRAISES SOVIET SUPPORT

PM031316 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline "U.S. Cynicism and Libyan Resolve"]

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Mar -- The Libyan people's resolve to continue to steadfastly oppose any infringements by U.S. imperialism on the country's freedom, independence, and sovereignty was reaffirmed by M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Speaking in Tripoli on the 16th anniversary of the evacuation of British troops from Libya, he stated that the military adventure of the U.S. military in the Gulf of Sidra has led to a political defeat for Washington, exposing once again its aggressive essence to the entire world. Noting the important role of international solidarity with the Jamahiriyah on the part of the world's progressive forces, M. al-Qadhdhafi made a high assessment of the Soviet position of support for the Libyan people in opposing imperialist aggression. This position, he stressed, has become yet another reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's sincere friendship with the Arab peoples.

The Soviet Union, M. al-Qadhdhafi stated, has again given its Arab friends, above all the Libyans, sincere political support. We must express gratitude to the USSR for this stance and record it in the history of Libyan-Soviet friendship which is based on mutual respect. We and the Soviet Union, the Libyan leader stressed, are united by the commonality of the goals of the struggle for peace and progress and against our common enemies -- imperialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction.

PRAVDA CITES CAIRO PAPER ON EGYPTIAN REBUFF TO U.S.

PM031323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Rejection: AL-AHRAM on Egypt's Position"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr -- I. Nafi', chief editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, has written an article on Egypt's position in relation to the anti-Libyan campaign being conducted by the United States.

Despite Egyptian-American military cooperation, he writes, Egypt has three times refused to take part in military operations against Libya. It is no secret that the United States has repeatedly tried to urge Egypt toward anti-Libyan actions, which it has categorically rejected.

In mid-July last year, the author points out, a conference was held in the White House on the initiative of R. McFarlane, then national security adviser to the U.S. President. It adopted a decision on carrying out a military action against Libya.

Its implementation was agreed to by the White House, the CIA, and the State Department, and it was noted that it must be carried out with "a friendly state in the region." J. Poindexter, who replaced McFarlane, visited Cairo in an effort to involve Egypt in this action. But the Egyptian leadership declined to take part in the plan's implementation.

At the end of December 1985 the United States again planned to involve Egypt in a military action against Libya. A high-ranking U.S. spokesman again arrived in Cairo on the same mission as his predecessor, and again he received a resolute refusal from the Egyptian leadership. At the beginning of this year a new high-ranking White House envoy appeared in Cairo for consultations on the same question. For the third time Egypt rejected the U.S. proposal to take part in an action against the neighboring state.

It is well known, I. Nafi' notes, that the Americans themselves have already announced their attempts to persuade Egypt to take part in operations against Libya. However, President H. Mubarak has stated repeatedly that Egypt will not turn its weapons against an Arab state. He has three times reaffirmed this position during the Americans' attempts to persuade him to take part in military actions against Libya.

IRAQI PEACE, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

PM031309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of the Iraqi Council for Peace and Solidarity comprising I.A. 'Ali, deputy secretary general of the council, and S.K. Hammudi, member of the council presidium and chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly Committee for Arab and Foreign Affairs, is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

Meetings have been held at the Soviet solidarity committee, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the USSR Union of Journalists.

The Iraqi delegation stressed that the 27th CPSU Congress' initiatives aimed at solving international security problems and the search for a just, peaceful settlement of centers of tension are meeting with broad understanding and support among the Iraqi public.

An exchange of opinions on the Middle East and the Persian Gulf was held. The representatives of the Soviet and Iraqi public confirmed that a just, lasting Middle East settlement can only be reached on a principled basis which provides for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories and the safeguarding of the Arab people of Palestine's inalienable national rights, including the right of self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The sides expressed support for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war, which runs counter to the national interests of the peoples of both countries and leads to a growth in tension in adjoining regions. In this regard, support was expressed for the efforts of the progressive peace-loving public, which advocates the speediest possible political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, whose continuation is fraught with the danger of imperialist interference in the affairs of the region's peoples.

Noting the important role being played in current international relations by democratic antiwar movements, the sides confirmed their desire to continue to promote the vigorous activity of the AAPSO and the WPC in the struggle for peace and social progress.

WEEKLY SAYS ISRAELI GENERALS DRAWING UP WAR PLANS

PM031453 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Mar 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Political Observer's Notes": "What Peres Has on His Mind..."]

[Text] In Israel Prime Minister Peres has been discussing peace in the Middle East for over a year. Using "bold" statements or spreading blatantly speculative rumors with the aid of his office, the head of the Israeli Government has persistently created the impression that under his leadership the country will move forward even to the point of solving the Palestinian problem. Peres has frequently expressed his readiness to begin talks with King Husayn and to "exchange" the occupied Arab lands for peace.

At the same time, the present head of the Israeli Government has not rejected the idea of talks of another kind: between Israel and some kind of Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. To prepare for the talks Jordan and the PLO have concluded the well-known Amman agreement (February 1985). The United States has declared its support for it. Washington, to encourage the Arabs' separatism, has expressed the readiness to hold a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Separate talks have been persistently set against the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

Peres has not tired of stressing that talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, if they do take place, will be on the basis of the well-known UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In Israel this has generated what is almost an eruption of enthusiasm. People there interpret the two resolutions in their own way: not only with regard to the occupied Arab territories (Israel, it is said, should not give up all the Arab lands seized in June 1967) but also with regard to the Palestinian problem. Thus, Resolution 242 discusses only the Palestinian refugees and the question of creating an Arab Palestinian state therefore does not arise.

On an anti-Palestinian wave, Peres has gained points as the sole architect of the "Israeli peace" attended by success. His popularity, growing albeit only slowly, has made it possible to think that by the summer of 1986 he will succeed in "exploding" the Labor Party coalition with "Likud," dissolving the present government, holding early parliamentary elections, winning them, and becoming sole prime minister. Then, Peres calculates, he will be able to continue to "search for peace" with the Arabs and with the "accommodating Palestinians," without the PLO, of course! By that time, as a result of intimidating terrorist acts like those committed at the Rome and Vienna airports at the end of last year, the PLO's discrediting will have peaked and everyone will disgustedly try to forget it as a nightmare.

One more important detail. Tel Aviv has deliberately unleashed the malicious rumor that the Soviet Union is prepared, "in exchange" for Israel's consent to involve the USSR in a Middle East settlement, to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and open some kind of "air bridge" between Moscow and Tel Aviv to maintain the emigration to Tel Aviv of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality who will be settled on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. This rumor has in no way reflected the true state of affairs, but it has created a background advantageous to Peres.

On 19 February King Husayn stated that his contacts with the PLO on the basis of the Amman agreement were deadlocked. The Palestinians had refused to recognize Resolution 242. The United States had angrily made it clear it would not enter into contact with the PLO. The idea of new separate details remained hanging in the air...

The generals -- with Peres' blessing, of course -- became more active in Tel Aviv. Force should settle everthing! The generals have drafted two scenarios for wars in the Middle East.

The first is a war with Jordan. Some kind of "rebellion" will be provoked against King Husayn. An acute situation will arise, not excluding his deposition. Taking advantage of the "rebellion," Israel will attack Jordan. At the same time hundreds of thousands of Palestinians will be driven from the West Bank of the Jordan. A fourth "wave" of Palestinian refugees will appear. The United States will supply Israel with arms and financial support. After all, the U.S. ally in the Middle East "will be in need of assistance."

The second is a war with Syria. As soon as Damascus makes its next "mistake," Israel will immediately take advantage of it. Its strike will put that Arab country back many years in military terms. The "road to peace" in the Middle East from a "position of strength" advantageous to Israel will be cleared!

As recently as 18 March this year Peres suddenly started talking of Israel's "fears" of a possibel attempt by Syria to initiate...a "limited" war with a view of regaining the Golan Heights.

That is the background to the Israeli "peacemaking" efforts observed recently.

But what about the Palestinians? Historical experience attests that while their leaders struggled for the just cause of the Palestinians and Arabs and against separatism, they were attended by support, which by relying on they achieved considerable successes. As soon as some of them embarked on the path of compromise with the United States and Israel at any price, the Palestinian resistance movement split, and it is still suffering losses. It has begun to be openly manipulated by those who have never considered a truly just solution to the Palestinian problem. This course of the quest for peace in the Middle East only plays into the hand of its overt opponents.

'MEANINGLESS' IRAN IRAQ WAR ONLY BENEFITS U.S.

NC031221 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq war continues and every day reports are received of air operations, fierce artillery battles, and clashes between the armored and tank units of both sides. How much is this war, the bloodiest in recent years, which has been going for for more than 5 years and is devoid of all logic and meaning, costing Iran and Iraq?

To begin with, it should be said that both sides are suffering heavy human losses in the war. According to statistics published in the world press, more than 1 million have died or been wounded on both sides, and thousands are in captivity. This meaningless war of attrition is inflicting heavy economic, social, and political damage on both countries. First and foremost, oil production has plummeted. Oil production in Iraq fell from 175 million tons in 1979 to 50 million tons in 1983, while the drop in Iran was from 153 million tons to 98 million tons in the same years. The Iraqis have declared the northern section of the Persian Gulf an exclusion zone and are striking at tankers and cargo ships headed for Iranian ports. As a result, Iran's oil exports are threatened. The Iranians, in turn, attack ships carrying oil from the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf, in order thus to put pressure on Iraq. According to assessments by experts in the West, this war is costing Iraq $1 billion a month. This has led Iraq not only to halt its loans and financial assistance to other developing countries, but also to become the recipient of $35 billion in foreign loans.

Iraq increased the capacity of oil pipelines to Turkey in order to earn more from oil sales, and two new pipelines are to be built as well. Because of the extensive recruitment of people by the regular Army and the mobilization of a large proportion of the labor force to serve the Popular Army, the Iraqi leaders have had to employ more than 1.5 million foreigners to replace its own workers in order to keep the wheels of its economy turning.

This war and the destruction resulting from it have had a very negative impact on Iran's socio-economic situation and on its domestic policy. It is estimated that between 3 and 5 million people are unemployed in a country with a population of some 42 million. Inflation has reached 40 percent and the cost of living has more than doubled during the past 5 years, while wages have remained unchanged. The 2 million people who have migrated from provinces bordering Iraq add to the unemployment and housing problems. The war has reduced efforts to reform in industry and agriculture to practically zero. Each day of the war is costing Iran $11 million. The country's foreign reserves, which are at present only $3-4 billion, have been depleted. Meanwhile, Iran has postponed payment of 6 billion [currency not specified] on trade agreements.

Therefore, who is benefiting from this war between two Muslim countries? It is primarily the United States which, right from the outset of the conflict, found in this new crisis a suitable pretext to build up its military presence in the region. Throughout the 5 and 1/2 years of this war, Washington has obstinately been implementing this policy, a result of which is the increasing threat of armed imperialist intervention in Persian Gulf affairs. Moreover, as was rightly pointed out by Kuwait's AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the existing situation gives the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, an excuse to prevent settlements of the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem.

However, other motives and genuine interest in the just resolution, at the earliest possible date, of the Iran-Iraq conflict are the principles that underlie our country's stand on this issue. The Soviet Union categorically calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq and for the use of political methods to resolve these two countries' conflict. This is in the interests of both peoples and in the greater intrest of peace.

PERSIAN GULF ARMS RACE THREATENS WORLD PEACE

GF310640 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Unattributed commentary: The Arms Race in the Persian Gulf Is a Threat to World Peace"]

[Excerpts] Among the dealers in death and exporters of arms to the states of the Persian Gulf, and in general to the Near and Middle East, the U.S. Government continues to occupy a noteworthy position. Over half of the earnings from arms exports of capitalists countries goes to the United States. Among the West European countries, France and the United Kingdom are [leading arms exporters]. Over the past few decades these three countries have sold arms to the region's countries valued at over $70 billion. It should be added that a large portion of the arms were exported during the past 5 years, which is proof of the imperialist countries' efforts to increase their exports.

Planes, tanks, and artillery equipment of very high destructive power comprise the major portion of such exports. For example, during 1975 over 1,200 fighter and support planes, almost half of which went to the Near and Middle East, 3,000 tanks, and other arms were exported to the region.

(?Before the establishment) of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States was the major exporter and used every facility to strenghten the role of the shah of the special gendarme of the Persian Gulf region. The vacuum that was created in the international arms market following the victory of the Iranian revolution in February 1979 is being filled by other Western imperialist countries, such as the United Kingdom, the FRG, Italy, and others.

The arms race in the Persian Gulf, during the present circumstances as the Iran-Iraq war continues, can be dangerous. This arms race stops the normalization of relations between the two enemies through peaceful means and aggravated the crisis in the region in general. This arms race creates the possibility of involving the neighboring countries of the Persian Gulf in the war, which would escalate the war.

The new colonialist policies of the Western imperialists, headed by the United States, in the Near and Middle East, particularly in the Persian Gulf region, has thus turned the area into a major arsenal of deadly weapons and a (?powder keg) that can explode at any moment to create many calamities and problems for the nations fo the region. All of these are truly grounds for concern and worry for the socialist circles of the region.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES MACHEL DEPARTURE, COMMUNIQUE

Seen Off by Officials

PM040809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure From USSR"]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party [Frelimo] and president of Mozambique, and his wife left the Soviet Union on 1 April. He had been paying a friendly working visit to our country at the Soviet leadership's invitation.

The leader of the friendly country and his wife were seen off at the airport steps at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his wife, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

Taking part in the sendoff were R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, B.P. Bugayev and S.P. Burenkov, ministers of the USSR, K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Skaff and USSR first deputy defense minister, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

The state flags of Mozambique and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

Soviet-Mozambican Communique

PM031623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Mozambican Communique" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was in the Soviet Union 30 March through 1 April on a friendly working visit at the Soviet leadership's invitation.

During the visit M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a talk with S. Machel, in the course of which the Soviet leader spoke of the work that has been launched in the Soviet Union to put into practice the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. There was a comradely exchange of opinions on fundamental questions of the development of friendly Soviet-Mozambican cooperation. President S. Machel reported on Frelimo's activity in mobilizing the Mozambican people to oppose the aggression of the South African racists and their imperialist allies, which is aimed at turning Mozambique aside from its freely chosen path of building a socialist society. He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their combat solidarity and fraternal selfless assistance and support to the People's Republic of Mozambique. M.S. Gorbachev stated that the Mozambique people can continue, as before, to count firmly on the Soviet people's support in their just struggle.

Topical international problems were also discussed, including the explosive situation in southern Africa.

It was stressed by the Soviet leader that the USSR firmly and consistently advocates a just political settlement in various regions of the world, with unconditional respect for every people's right to independently choose their path of development.

A meeting took place between S. Machel and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the meeting questions connected with the implementation of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres of mutual interest were examined and a number of concrete measures to improve and develop this cooperation were outlined.

Soviet-Mozambican talks were held, with the participation of the following:

On the Soviet side -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and Yu.F. Sepelev, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique;

On the Mozambican side -- S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Chissano, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister; M. Machungo, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo and minister of planning; A. Panguene, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense; S. Vieira, member of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister of security; A. Branco, minister of industry and power; H. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR; and other Mozambican officials.

In the course of the talks the Mozambican side was briefed on the main results of the 27th CPSU Congress, which elaborated the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Its attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by the congress, including the concept of creating the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security, as well as the program set forth in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

S. Machel reaffirmed Mozambique's support for the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy initiatives, whose implementation would make it possible to radically improve the present complex situation in the world. He welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to refrain from carrying out nuclear explosions after 31 March this year unless the United States carries out such explosions.

The two sides noted the importance of strengthening the collaboration of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle to prevent thermonuclear catastrophe, strengthen international security, and safeguard the peoples' inalienable rights to independence and social progress. Emphasis was placed on the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in achieving this goal; the movement's next summit session is to take place in 1986 in southern Africa, in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare.

The Mozambican leader spoke of the problems that his country encounters in the course of the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in the people's interests. He stressed that the main obstacle on this path is the unceasing subversive activity of international imperialism and racism and their agents. However, the Mozambican president again confirmed that Frelimo and the people of Mozambique are fully determined to thwart the intrigues of the enemies who pursue the goal of undermining the Mozambican revolution.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Mozambican relations, which are based on the firm foundations of the 1977 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, and of the fraternal ties between the CPSU and Frelimo. They noted the usefulness of regular contacts at all levels between representatives of the two parties and states, which help to strengthen our peoples' mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

The participants in the meetings and conversations once again confirmed the unchanging nature of the course of strengthening relations of close cooperation in various spheres, especially in strengthening the defense capability of People's Mozambique.

In examining the world situation the sides expressed serious concern about its sharp deterioration and the increased military and nuclear danger arising from the aggressive policy of militarist circles of imperialism, which kindle hotbeds of conflict in various regions of the globe and interfere in sovereign states' internal affairs. The coincidence of the viewpoints of the Soviet Union and Mozambique on the main international problems was noted and their mutual desire to continue to cooperate in resolving those problems was declared.

At the talks particular attention was devoted to the situation in southern Africa. The Soviet Union and Mozambique consider the situation that has developed in southern Africa to be explosive. They also believe that the source of the conflicts in the region is the aggressive domestic and foreign policy of the apartheid regime in South Africa, which enjoys the support of international imperialism. The two sides agreed that true peace and stability in southern Africa can be ensured on the following conditions: first, the South African racists' aggression against the "Frontline" States and other neighboring states must be completely stopped; second; the problem of the decolonization of Namibia must be solved without delay in line with UN decisions, including Security Council Resolution 435, and without the imposition of any conditions unrelated to a Namibian settlement, including the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola; and third, the inhuman apartheid system in South Africa must be eliminated.

The sides condemned the policy of bloody repression pursued by the Pretoria regime with regard to the opponents of apartheid and declared their solidarity with the patriots of South Africa and Namibia and with their recognized liberation organizations -- the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization.

In connection with the situation in Angola the two sides condemned the American Administration's decision to supply arms to the puppet grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and demanded an end to South Africa's aggression and the speedy and unconditional withdrawal of its occupation troops from Angola territory.

The Soviet side confirmed the unchanging nature of its principled line of all-around support for Mazambique and the other "Frontline" States and regards this as a contribution on its part to the struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique gave a high assessment of the role of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the continent's countries. They came out in favor of stepping up efforts to eliminate foreign military bases in Africa and turn it into a nuclear-free zone.

The sides condemn the recent aggressive military acts against Libya, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this connection expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

The sides again confirmed the need for a just settlement of the Near East problem on the basis of collective efforts within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all interested parties.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique expressed profound concern in connection with the serious threats and provocations from imperialist forces directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua. They declared their support for the efforts of the peoples of Central America toward a peaceful political settlement of the situation that has developed in the region.

The sides came out in favor of solving problems in Southeast Asia on the basis of fruitful dialogue between the countries of the region, as is proposed by the states of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique support the DRA's proposals on a political settlement and come out resolutely in defense of its independence and sovereignty.

The sides declared their support for the nonaligned countries' proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and came out in favor of the speediest convening of an international conference on this question.

In the course of the exchange of opinions the Soviet Union and Mozambique stressed the importance of the restructuring of international economic cooperation on a footing of equality and justice, guaranteeing economic security for all states. The Soviet side reported on its initiative concerning the holding of talks within the UN framework with the participation of all states for the global solution of the most important economic problems, with the aim of establishing a new international economic order, overcoming economic backwardness, and settling the problem of the developing countries' foreign debt. The participation in the talks pointed to the link between disarmament and development, and in particular to the positive effect of disarmament measures in releasing financial and material resources for the purpose of the people's socio-economic progress. They noted the great significance of the UN General Assembly special session that is being convened, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa.

Confirming their adherence to the aims and principles of the United Nations, the sides noted the exceptional significance of preserving and strengthening that organization as an important instrument for ensuring peace and international security.

Considering the UN designation of 1986 as International Year of Peace, the sides believe that this offers a favorable opportunity to step up the efforts of the UN member-states with a view to achieving a change for the better in the present political situation in the world.

The two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the visit to the USSR by S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

They regard the visit as a contribution to strengthening all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government and people for the warm reception accorded to him and those accompanying him in the Soviet Union.

S. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of Mozambique, conveyed an invitation to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to pay an official friendly visit to Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date for the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER RECEIVES MILITARY DELEGATION

PM040904 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet Military Delegation in Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Apr -- A Soviet military delegation headed by A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has arrived here. The delegation was received by Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MAPUTO FUNERAL

PM031437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V. N. Konovalov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, flew to Maputo 27 March to participate in the funeral ceremony in connection with the death of M. Mabhida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party.